The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Another Day Talked Away in Both Branches of Congress.

The Diplomatic Appropriation Bill Before the House.

A Bewildering Variety of Questions Discussed Under its Cover.

San Domingo, Tammany, Negro, Puritanism, Catholicism and Know Nothingism a Few of Them.

SHALL WE HAVE A MINISTER AT ROME?

Strong Language Used and an Undignified Scene Presented.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The House today was the scene of one of those sporadic rhetorical irruptions upon the face of ordinary business which seldom occur, but which are always meteor-like in their brilliancy, and which are both entertaining and instructive, albeit somewhat spiced with partisanship and demagogism. The Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was under consideration, and Gen. BANKS set the ball in motion by a gem of a speech on the annexation of San Domingo. It was a broad, statesman-like expression, and though not really in order under the rule, its eloquence commanded unanimous consent. A few moments after, Mr. BROOKS offered an amendment in a manner of velvet-footed approach, establishing the position of Minister Resident at Rome. He quietly remarked that it was his annual amendment, and then wondered why no one stirred on the Republican side to oppose it. Had no one done so it would have been quietly voted down, and the scintillations of the afternoon would have been lost to the galleries and to posterity. But "Old Uncle" KELSEY, deeming it necessary that somebody should say something, began to say it, which gave Mr. BROOKS the coveted opportunity to make the speech he desired for the Catholic voters of the Eighth Congressional District of New-York. This arrayed the combatants on either side very speedily, and such a debate followed as has not been heard before this session. It was participated in by Mr. Dawes, Mr. Cox, Mr. Banks, Mr. Hoar, Mr. Bingham, Mr. Voorhees, Mr. Orth—all among the ablest men in the House—and its latitude ranged from the witch burnings of Massachusetts down through the Know-Nothing irruption to the last Syllabus of the Pope, and the vaporings of the Ecumenical Council. The most notable speech, both for its burning eloquence and its touching pathos, was made by Mr. BINGHAM, while the most incisive partisan stump speech, just suited to the rank and file of Democracy, was made by Mr. VOORHEES. Mr. BROOKS, with his usual fervor, thanked God no Puritan blood ran in his veins, and declared that his ancestors had been driven from Massachusetts because they were Baptists, which accounts for his hatred to everything of Puritan origin. The volume of debate ran on in this style until adjournment cut it off, and it will probably not be renewed to-morrow, as it was a simple effervescence of the uncorked vials of partisan wrath. The bill will be finished in an hour when again taken up.

THE NEW-YORK QUARANTINE BOAT.

The bill introduced into the Senate yesterday by Senator FENTON, granting the United States steamer *Illinois* to the State of New-York for Quarantine purposes, promptly passed the House today. It gives the steamer absolutely to the State. Hitherto the use of the steamer has simply been granted.

MR. WELLS AND HIS OPPONENTS.

One of the most stupid things, in a political respect, that could be perpetrated at this particular time, just after the tariff has been laid aside, was the presentation of a long report from the Committee on Manufactures today, which is chiefly a compilation of the grievances of certain manufacturers who deem themselves injured by the annual report of Special Commissioner WELLS. That gentleman is assailed in this report in the most virulent manner, and an investigation into his statements is demanded. The report was presented by D. J. MORRELL, the Bessemer Steel Patentee, and it purports to be signed by the seven Republican members of the Committee, though it is said that the names of one or two of them were affixed without their consent. Considering the desirability of harmony in the Republican Party on this question, this document is a firebrand of a dangerous character, and as a political venture is a great mistake. A minority report will be presented to-morrow, and printed with that of the majority.

OCEAN CABLES.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate heard Mr. FIELD today on the general subject of ocean cables. He stated that ocean-cable stock was below par in England, and quoted from the London *Times* of a late date to sustain his assertion. A paper of an earlier date, however, showed that all cable stocks were above par except the French cable stock. Mr. FIELD read a letter from Sir JAMES ANDERSON, rejoicing over the depression of cable stocks, especially those which were in opposition to the British line. Mr. FIELD also stated that he was opposed to the laying of the Belgian cable, under the grant from Belgium to citizens of the United States, because it conferred an exclusive privilege, although the grantees offer the free use of the cable for thirty minutes in each day to the Government, and also agree that the Government shall regulate the prices. No decision was reached about the China cable, for which Mr. FIELD asks the sum of $500,000 a year in gold for twenty years. The Post-office Committee of the Senate agreed today to report in favor of Mr. SAMPSON's steam-ship project to Australia, the subsidy to be under $500,000 per annum.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

Four or five hours were consumed by the Senate today in discussion of the Fifteenth Amendment bill. Mr. SCHURZ made a thoughtful speech on the subject, which was the only ripple of interest in the proceedings. The adjournment took place without final action on the measure.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House, fixing the time of the final adjournment on the Fourth of July, comes up in the Senate to-morrow as the special order. The probabilities of agreeing on that day look somewhat better now than they did when the subject was last under consideration, and it is barely possible that the Senate will concur in the resolution. If not, an amendment will be made fixing the date on the 10th or 15th.

A CANAL ACROSS CAPE COD.

The subject of a canal across Cape Cod was considered in the House Committee on Commerce this morning, and Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Mr. STEBBINS, of New-York, and other gentlemen, were permitted to appear before the Committee in reference thereto. Gen. FOSTER made a very interesting statement of the scope of the work and the advantages to be derived by the commercial interests of the country as well as by the Government in time of war from the construction of the canal. He answered numerous objections made to the undertaking, and demonstrated the immense utility of the work. A special meeting of the Committee will be held to-morrow morning to further consider the project, and it is probable that a portion of the required appropriation to build a breakwater in Barnstable Bay, which is all that the Canal Company ask, will be agreed to.

PERSONAL.

Gen. BADEAU, Consul-General to London, was the bearer of dispatches to Mr. MOTLEY from the President. Dr. ISAAC M. WISE, editor and proprietor of the *Israelite*, was presented to the President today. He was one of the opponents of Gen. GRANT during the Presidential canvass, but today he assured the President that he thought he had been in error in believing him to be hostile to his race, and promised his fealty and friendship in the future. The New-York Republican delegation in the House in obedience to the request of the late Republican caucus, met this afternoon and unanimously selected Hon. JOHN H. KETCHAM as the member from New-York, which is not only an excellent selection but a fitting recognition of Gen. KETCHAM's activity, industry and political fidelity.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, May 19.

Mr. POMEROY presented a memorial of 350 citizens of Rhode Island, representing that in that State there is a distinction between white male citizens as to the right to vote; naturalized citizens being denied the ballot unless possessed of $150 worth of real estate. He thought the evil complained of should be remedied by Rhode Island amending her legislation; that Congress could not apply any remedy, unless by virtue of the Fourteenth Amendment. The basis of representation in that State was reduced. No inequality between white citizens in the suffrage should be allowed to continue, and he gave notice that he would bring in a bill on the subject.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows:

By Mr. SHERMAN—For the admission of photographs for exhibition free of duty.

By Mr. POMEROY—Amendatory of the Pre-emption laws.

By Mr. FENTON (by special request)—To regulate the seizure of books and papers and the disposition of the proceeds of fines, penalties and forfeitures incurred under the laws relating to Customs and for other purposes.

By Mr. POMEROY—Requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, with a view to ascertain whether a union can be effected of British North American Provinces with the United States on terms favorable to both. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A resolution calling for postal information was agreed to.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Finance Committee, reported, with amendments, the bill to reduce taxation.

The amendments consist merely of modifications to avoid ambiguities, with an additional section authorizing the President, in his discretion, to discontinue or consolidate internal revenue districts.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Post-office Committee, reported the bill regulating the rates of postage with foreign countries with which international postal changes are not established by treaties.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the bill to appoint an Appraiser of Merchandise for the Port of Mobile.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT BILL.

At 12:40 P. M. the pending business, the Fifteenth Amendment bill, was proceeded with and Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, concluded his argument in illustration of the unconstitutional and generally defective character of the bill.

Mr. SCHURZ said that in attacking the legality of the Fifteenth Amendment, the Democratic members had hoisted the true flag of their party and had widened the discussion beyond mere technical points. The Republican Party was charged with revolutionizing the Constitution of the country by the Fifteenth and other amendments. He did not deem it proper to plead "not guilty" to the charge, but would admit the fact. We had passed through a new revolution with a corresponding change of the Constitution. In illustration of this he contrasted the doctrine of State sovereignty and the slavery arguments before the war, with the present governmental policy, in enforcing the three great constitutional amendments, abolishing slavery, securing the rights of citizenship and enfranchising the colored race. The war grew out of a systematic violation of individual rights by States. It ended by national protection of individual rights in the States. The necessity for the bill was manifest in the sudden and violent change in the condition of the colored race of the South from slavery to liberty. Some provision was necessary to secure them against the dictation of their former masters. The Senator from Maryland (Mr. HAMILTON) had argued that the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting certain powers to States, conferred no new power upon Congress, but overlooked the fact that in the Fifteenth Amendment the provision was expressed that Congress reserved the right to enforce it by appropriate legislation. The bill was in accordance with that provision. But if ever so perfect, it would be objected to by Democrats upon old pro-slavery and State rights principles, because the bill limited the power of a State to deprive a man of his rights. He (Mr. SCHURZ) would give to the State Governments as much power as was compatible with the safety of the General Government. He was strenuously opposed to all undue accumulation of powers in the General Government, and still more to all centralization of administrative functions, and thought the Republican Party would do well to direct, rather than resist, the current of popular opinion on that question. The revolution had not abolished the legitimate sphere of State rights. If his Democratic friends would dispense with legislation like that now proposed, they would advise their friends in the South to act fairly with the colored men, and not ruin themselves by vainly resisting the inevitable. This would accomplish much more for self-government than all their lugubrious maledictions, and would materially improve their chances of success.

Mr. POOL then took the floor. He said the bill was proposed as a means of securing the rights of an elector under the Fifteenth Amendment, where those rights were denied by the omission of a State to make laws to execute them, and therefore was directed not to the State, but to each citizen. He held that for the purpose of securing liberty, Congress had the right to go into any of the States. The amendment might be abridged by one citizen compelling another, under threat or inducement, to discharge or employ him to vote in a particular way; or by organizations formed for the purpose. He gave notice of an amendment to provide for such cases. The juries in communities where the offenses were committed were often composed of the friends of the men indicted. Therefore he would have such offenses tried before the District Courts of the United States. He held that the prerogatives of citizenship could not safely be left to the caprice of the States.

Mr. HOWARD said the right of the black man to vote in the late insurrectionary States was now, and would be for half a century, the great safeguard by which peace and the national authority was to be maintained there. He believed that if the leaders of the rebellion should at no distant day gain control of the South, we would have to fight the war over again. Notwithstanding the Southern people had failed to attain the real object of their rebellion, national independence, and had lost their property and high boasting spirit, they had not, and would not for five generations to come lose their unquenchable, eradicable hatred of Northern society and Government. In the event of a foreign war we would see a disposition South to join the enemy for the purpose of putting down this Government, for which they entertain so bitter a detestation. He then proceeded to reply to Mr. FERRY and quoted from the report of the Joint Committee on Reconstruction in 1866, to show that that Senator's position was in antagonism with that of the Republican Party North and South. Universal amnesty would one day bring back to these halls JEFFERSON DAVIS and the ringleaders of the rebellion to rehatch and revivify the lost cause. He would never consent to place his own name on the same list of yeas and nays with those of DAVIS, BRECKINRIDGE and TOOMBS. Personal pride would forbid his affiliation with perjured traitors and the enemies of his country.

THE RECENT VOTE ON THE GEORGIA BILL.

Without concluding Mr. HOWARD yielded the floor to Mr. TRUMBULL, who made a report from the Judiciary Committee upon the resolution directing inquiry as to whether corrupt means had been used by influence votes of Senators on the Georgia bill. He said the report was unanimous, except so far as it was modified by the statements of two members of the Committee.

It was ordered to be printed.

The Senate then adjourned.

A recess from 4½ to 7½ P. M. had been previously ordered, but the Senate adjourned just before 4½, and thus cut off the night session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HILL introduced a bill donating four condemned cannon and fifty cannon balls to the Morris County, New Jersey, Soldiers' Monument Association. Passed.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO.

Mr. CONNOR offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire and report what action is necessary to compel Mexico to fulfill her treaty obligations with the United States; and also presented the resolutions of the Texas Legislature complaining of Mexico for harboring outlaws and hostile Indians. Referred.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ARSENALS.

Mr. LOGAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the sale of the buildings and grounds of the United States Arsenals at Rome, N. Y.; Vergennes, Vt.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Mount Vernon, Ala., and Chattahoochee, Fla.; also, the captured lands and tenements belonging to the United States at Shreveport, La.; Marshall and Jefferson, Texas, and in Marion and Davis Counties, Texas. Passed.

BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

Mr. SLOCUM asked consent for the Committee on Naval Affairs to report at any time the bill for the removal of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, but objection was made by Mr. WOOD and others.

THE REVIVAL OF COMMERCE.

The House proceeded to the morning hour to the consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States—Mr. LYNCH giving notice that he would not press it to a vote before Tuesday next.

Mr. HALE addressed the House in support of the bill, reviewing the history of the decline of American tonnage, and argued against the repeal of the Navigation laws as a thing which would give the fatal blow to American ship-building.

Mr. ALLISON opposed the bill because in his judgment it did not propose to revive foreign commerce, or at least it would not have that effect, while it did a great many things that it ought not to do. To vote a subsidy to ship-builders and ship-owners in the coasting trade, as the first section virtually did, in allowing a drawback of duty on all ship-building materials, was to put their hands into the pockets of the people without any reason whatever, he argued. As to the impracticability of an honest execution of the drawback system, as proposed in the bill, he believed that under the operation of the first section twenty millions dollars would be taken out of the Treasury in five years, and that the general effect of the bill would be not to promote foreign trade, but to enrich those engaged in what was practically the coasting trade.

The morning hour expired, and the bill went over until Tuesday next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SARGENT—To facilitate the transportation of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise to and across the territory of the United States, over the Central Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. WOODWARD—Amendatory of several acts for the removal of causes to certain courts from State Courts.

By Mr. AXTELL—To relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lands in the City of San Francisco.

By Mr. CLARK, of Texas—To reorganize the judicial district of Texas.

NEW-YORK QUARANTINE—THE ILLINOIS.

On motion of Mr. POTTER, the Senate joint resolution turning over to the New-York Quarantine Commissioners the steamer *Illinois*, was taken from the Speaker's table and passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC APPROPRIATIONS.

The House, at 1:20 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. INGERSOLL in the chair, and took up the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

Mr. KELSEY, a member of the Committee on Appropriations, in charge of the bill, explained its provisions. The bill, he said, appropriated ... , which was ... less than for the current year. The appropriation for the mission to Paraguay was omitted because there was no Government there that the United States could recognize. The Committee had followed the precedent of last year in providing that the Minister Resident to the Argentine Republic should also be accredited to Uruguay, although the Administration deemed it necessary to send a Minister to Uruguay. If that nomination should be confirmed by the Senate, an amendment to the bill would be necessary. Appropriations were omitted for the Consulates at Odessa, Revel and Moscow, Consuls at those places being needless, as nearly as the fees collected there last year being, Moscow, $85; Odessa, $6 50; Revel, nothing. He said he would offer a proviso to the item for contingent expenses requiring vouchers in all cases to be presented to the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, the certificate of the President not to be deemed a perfect voucher. He explained this at some length as referring to the expenditure of the secret service fund, and read a certificate of President JOHNSON, authorizing the allowance of $165,000, which he was informed and believed had been spent in connection with the San Domingo treaty; $50,000 of it was paid back to the Treasury. He was also informed that a like certificate from President GRANT had recently been given for nearly $100,000 for the same purpose. The American people no more wanted San Domingo than they had wanted Alaska—an act but one degree removed from actual insanity. If the Government were to establish a naval station at San Domingo it would have to establish a navy equal to that in power to any other nation; otherwise that navy would be an element of weakness, not of strength. In case of war with any great maritime Power San Domingo would be immediately wrested from the United States, unless it had a navy equal in force to defend it. Besides it would add largely to the expenditure of the United States to govern the island, and he did not believe the people were willing to be taxed for any such purposes. If San Domingo were taken it would have to be taken with all its encumbrances. The United States would have to pay its public debt. That debt was represented as being only fifteen million dollars, but BAEZ had issued national bonds amounting to more than fifteen million dollars, some putting the amount as high as fifty million dollars. Why did they want San Domingo? It would be an element of weakness, not of strength, even if the United States could get it without taking charge of a civil war there. The experiment of annexing San Domingo had been tried with Spain, with what result would be seen by an article which he read from a late number of the New-York *Sun*. Having disposed of the San Domingo question, Mr. KELSEY proceeded to criticize the whole system of making estimates and appropriating the public money, which he characterized as defective, loose and extravagant. Referring to the recent elections in New-York, he was not surprised at the success of the Democratic Party there, as more than half the Federal patronage was given to the adherents of Tammany Hall.

Mr. WOODWARD asked him whether he meant that any administration could be more intolerant than the present one.

Mr. KELSEY—If it leave more than half its enemies in their position, and frequently to appoint its enemies to office be intolerant, then I concede that the present administration is intolerant.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Will the gentleman specify some of the incumbents to whom he refers?

Mr. KELSEY—The gentleman cannot get me into a controversy over names.

Mr. WOOD replied briefly to some remarks of Mr. KELSEY, reflecting on the present Secretary of State, and said that none of his predecessors was more conscientious in regard to the law and to the efficiency of the office than HAMILTON FISH.

A member inquired of Mr. WOOD whether he indorsed the course of the Secretary of State in relation to Cuba.

Mr. WOOD said he did not, nor in regard to San Domingo either. He thought the course of the Administration in both these respects unwise and unpopular, and would be condemned by the American people.

Mr. BANKS, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, opposed the withdrawal of the Consulate from Odessa, that being a very important grain port. He also opposed the withdrawal of the Mission from Paraguay; a Minister was necessary there, now that Brazil was preparing to swallow up that Republic, to watch events and to report facts to his Government. He was also opposed to the proposition requiring accounts to be furnished of the expenditures of the secret service fund. As to St. Domingo, he said that the non-possession by the United States of a naval station in the late war, prolonged the war and thereby swelled the expenditure of life and treasure.

Mr. LOGAN said he was prepared to give reasons why San Domingo and its half-naked savages should not be annexed. General debate, however, was closed and no such opportunity was afforded to Mr. LOGAN.

The Committee proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, moved to strike Guatemala and insert Rome a place for a Minister Resident, and advocated the motion in behalf, as he said, of the most venerable city of the world—in behalf of art and artists, and in behalf of American travelers who wished to have their country represented there.

The amendment was rejected—45 to 77.

Mr. BANKS moved to insert Rome, without striking out any other place. The omission of Rome would be considered by a portion of the American people intentional. He did not wish that. Besides that, one of the greatest religious convulsions of the world was approaching, and the United States should at least have a representative there to furnish accurate reports of those great events transpiring there.

Mr. COX sustained the amendment offered by Mr. BANKS. It had been considered in the English Parliament recently whether it would not be better, in this age of telegraphs and railroads, to wipe out the whole diplomatic system, and the general belief in Great Britain and Europe was that it would be wise to delegate matters connected with diplomacy to special embassys appointed from time to time by the several Governments, and thus save expense, trouble and complication. He spoke of Rome as the birth-place of Christianity.

Mr. HOAR suggested Nazareth.

Mr. COX said he was speaking of ancient Christianity, not of the modern Protestantism, or modern transcendentalism or modern free-loveism of Massachusetts. [Laughter.] If the House could vote Ministers to Greece and Turkey, it certainly might vote a Minister to hold a flag at Rome over American artists and travelers who sought that ancient seat of learning, art and religion.

Mr. DAWES said he was opposed to the amendment because none of the purposes for which Ministers were sent abroad seemed to require it. Ministers to Turkey and other nations, were accredited to countries with which there was commercial intercourse. With Rome there was no commercial intercourse. It was a sad generic Power, having nothing to do with the commercial world. The chief ground upon which his colleague (Mr. BANKS) urged his amendment was, that Rome was a spiritual Power. But the only method of preserving peace and harmony with such a Power was to abstain from all political connection with it. The State Department had not, and no branch of the Government had suggested the idea of renewing diplomatic relations with Rome. That mission had been abolished some years ago, because it had been found entirely useless and wholly on one side, without reciprocation or ability to reciprocate on the other side. He did not see the slightest reason for adding that expense to the current expenses of the Government.

Mr. POTTER agreed entirely with his colleague, Mr. COX, in reference to the propriety of abolishing all diplomatic missions. As to the objection urged by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. DAWES,) he did not understand that a Minister was sent to England, France or Germany to subserve any commercial purposes. Consular agents attended to that business. He would like to know what duty Ministers abroad ever had to discharge except to entertain American visitors when they went to foreign capitals? That they did not do it very handsomely was not their fault, because they had not the means to do it. If Ministers were to be kept for comity sake, then, of all places, there should be a Minister at Rome.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, remarked the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) developed the real source of his opposition to the amendment, in stating that his resistance arose from the fact that Rome was a spiritual Power. ... [illegible]

Mr. BINGHAM—I regret very much that the gentleman from New-York has seen fit, in replying to the objections made to the proposed amendment, to impute to this side of the House any disposition to persecute Rome on account of the peculiar religious notions entertained by the See of the Papal States. That was unworthy of the gentleman, and he would have done well to inform the House, instead of making such an appeal as that to prejudice, what he intended the making of any such bill as that for the voting of any religious sect in America—[several members—"That is it, exactly."]—to have told the House and the country what occasion there is for any other representation in Rome than that which is already provided for in this bill. The bill appropriates for a Consul at Rome, and that answers at once the gentleman's suggestion that there is any intendment, even in the bill, to strike at the people on account of their peculiar religious tenets. Rome needs no particular eulogy at the hands of gentlemen who suppose that that particular religious sect supports at present the Democratic organization of this country. ... [illegible] ...

Mr. DAWES, in reply to Mr. BROOKS, said he supposed it was necessary for that gentleman to misrepresent the opposition to the amendment. He (DAWES) had certainly put his opposition on no such ground as the peculiar religious tenets held by the power to which the Minister was proposed to be sent. That gentleman had said that he (BROOKS) had laid aside his religious character and assumed that of the representative. He (DAWES) had not. He had not found it necessary to the performance of his public duty to lay aside any religious tenets that he might have. If the gentleman from New-York had found it necessary, the more was the pity. [Laughter.] If that gentleman found in any past political antagonism of his against the whole class of persons who held the religious tenets about which he now discoursed so zealously, the necessity to "do works, meet for repentance," he (DAWES) had the advantage of him in that respect. He (DAWES) never belonged to any Know-Nothing organization. [Laughter.] He had never set up that it was against the genius or the safety of the nation to give political rights to a foreigner of any political religious tenets, and therefore he did not find it necessary either to lay aside his religious character or to do violence to the principles or theory of the Government in order to atone for any such absurdity as that. [Triumphant laughter on the Republican side of the House.]

Mr. COVODE rose to make some remarks amid much laughter and several suggestions as to Ahab and Ben-ha-dad, but his remarks were of a political, not of a biblical character. He said that when he was taking lessons in Know-Nothingism, the gentleman from New-York (Mr. BROOKS,) was their great head-center. [Laughter.] He (Mr. BROOKS,) was the man who edited the paper to light them on their way. He was after the Catholics then, but now he had got into a locality where he wanted Catholic votes. Why he had taken that side, and brought up the religious question today, he (COVODE) did not know, unless it was because the great Council at Rome had proclaimed the infallibility of the Pope, and the gentleman from New-York wanted to get under the Pope's wing, that he might be saved hereafter. [Laughter on both sides of the House.]

Mr. VOORHEES took Mr. DAWES to task for making the charge of Know-Nothingism against Mr. BROOKS, well knowing that that gentleman had disclaimed the charge three times in his presence. The gentleman from Massachusetts had said that he had not laid aside his religion; but if he had brought to the House any of the vials which the Savior preached on earth, any of the charity or Christian forbearance, it had not been strikingly exemplified. The religion which he had not laid aside he presumed was that which he inherited from his ancestors, who burned the witches in Massachusetts. He presumed that he brought here the reflected glare of the burning convents which the Know-Nothings set on fire in his State in 1854 or 1855. That was an outburst of the old Know-Nothing spirit which broke up the convents and burned the Catholic churches, and would have burned Catholics themselves at the stake, as it burned the witches of New-England, had it dared to do so. The declarations of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. BINGHAM) had not surprised him, for he had every reason to believe that that gentleman had no friendship for Catholics, or for the Catholic religion. He had no reason to believe that the charity of his heart ever extended to one of them in sadness or in sorrow. There was nothing in his record or history, public or private, that would lead him (the speaker) to suppose that Catholics were objects of his charity or his kindness, consequently he was not surprised to hear his harsh and bitter declamation against Rome. [Excitement.] There was no reason in the past history of Rome why this country should not hold diplomatic relations with her. It was so full of glory that the children of the schools spoke of it, and the ancient and gray-headed professors spoke of it, and the savants, through the earth, spoke of it. The country of CICERO and CÆSAR certainly commended itself, so far as history was concerned. It was its present title, its religious aspect, that was arraigned and assailed here, and the American Government would be advertised all over the earth as sundering diplomatic relations with a Government because of its religious faith. Gentlemen on the other side might flatter themselves now that they had the negro to take the place of the foreigner. In his own State it was already heralded, "Let the Dutch go and let the Irish go, we have got the negro in their places." Never had they loved the foreigner, particularly the foreigner of the Catholic faith.

Mr. BINGHAM replied indignantly to Mr. VOORHEES, and demanded to know by what assumed or conferred authority that gentleman undertook to say that he (Mr. BINGHAM) had never felt for Roman Catholics any of that charity which was the divinest of all graces. Did that gentleman propose to constitute himself his father confessor? Did he presume to assume to himself the functions of Peter, and to clutch in his hands the keys that were ever open, or to shut the gates of deliverance? He was not aware that the poor were ever turned from his door empty. He had taken occasion to say before that he repelled, for himself and those whom he represented, the assertion that their resistance to the amendment was on the ground of any hostility to the utmost freedom of religion in Rome or elsewhere. It was with him a conviction as strong as knowledge that religious belief of whatever character ought to be tolerated. He had said what no gentleman on the other side had chosen to reply to—that the Syllabus issued but recently, with the sanction and under the direction of the ruler, temporal and spiritual, of the See of Rome, struck at freedom of conscience, at the right of religion, at the freedom of representative government, and at the rights of the people to establish and maintain their own forms of government. It was all the advanced and accepted ideas of the nineteenth century, and he did not believe that any gentleman on the opposite side of the House would dare this day to republish that Syllabus, and declare that he accepted it as his creed, either morally or politically.

Mr. DAWES, referring to Mr. BROOKS, said he knew that he denied having ever been in a Know-Nothing lodge, but that did not alter the fact of his having been an advocate of Know-Nothing doctrines.

Mr. BROOKS—It is not so. It is not true. [Excitement.]

Mr. DAWES, not noticing the interruption, said that Mr. BROOKS had undertaken to derive all the benefit from the Know-Nothing organization, while keeping his head out of the halter. As to the gentleman from Indiana (VOORHEES) and his talk about the burning of Massachusetts convents and witches, he would not be provoked into a reply. That was an old story, all worn out.

Mr. VOORHEES, in reply to Mr. BINGHAM, reminded him that he (Mr. BINGHAM) had charged the Democratic side of the House with trying to win votes by their position on this subject, and that in deliberative bodies when blows are struck they are apt to be returned. As to the remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. DAWES) that the burning of the Massachusetts witches and convents was an old story, he said that it was an old story and a mean story, and that it did not improve with time. When gentlemen representing committees which had signalized their bigotry in that way, came here to put that bigotry into practical action, he thought it fair to remind them of their previous history. As for the Syllabus, he said, "What care I for the Syllabus of the Pope of Rome, or his promulgation of it for his followers? It is his right to do so; it is their right to believe, and it is not my right to sit in judgment on him."

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, referring to the charges of Know Nothingism, said that he had stated over and over again in the House, that he never had been in a Know-Nothing lodge, never had belonged to the Know-Nothing Party, never had advocated its principles, never had believed in them, and had been journeying in foreign lands during a large part of the time of that unhappy agitation.

Mr. ORTH called his colleague (Mr. VOORHEES) to account for his statement in his speech that in the State of Indiana it was said, "Let the Irish go, let the Dutch go; we have got negroes in their place." He wanted to know who said that; whether it was said by any responsible and respectable man in or out of Congress.

Mr. VOORHEES—The gentleman knows the authority just as well as I do.

Mr. ORTH—No, sir, I do not.

Mr. VOORHEES—It is in the current columns of the newspapers of both parties in Indiana.

Mr. ORTH—I grant you it is in the current columns of one class of newspapers in that State; but let my colleague name a single Republican newspaper among the hundred in the State that has ever uttered, entertained or even advocated that doctrine.

Mr. VOORHEES—Undoubtedly they would deny it, just as an old Know Nothing denies his former position on this floor.

Mr. HOAR declared the statement as to the burning of witches in Massachusetts entirely false. No human being had ever been burned at the stake within the limits of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. VOORHEES (excitedly)—That is not true.

Mr. HOAR went on to say that two hundred and forty years ago, when the whole civilized world believed in witchcraft on the authority of the books of the Old Testament, the Courts of Massachusetts had condemned and executed some nineteen or twenty persons of both sexes. But it was also true that first among men the people of Massachusetts had seen the error and wickedness of their proceedings. It was her love of liberty and her intelligence [cheering, laughter on the Democratic side,] that first exposed the error and wickedness of punishing human beings for that. The Ministers of the Gospel, the jurors and the counsel had formed almost a repentant procession, and had asked pardon of God and their neighbors for it [more laughter on the Democratic side.] The distinguished Chief Justice SEWELL had stood up in his place in Church bareheaded, and acknowledged the error; while his contemporary, Sir MATTHEW HALE, never saw the folly and wickedness of his proceedings in the Courts of England, and in the diary of Chief-Justice SEWELL was found, opposite the record of those trials, the Latin words of sorrow, *vae, vae, vae, vae, vae, vae*. As to the burning of convents in Massachusetts, the matter was simply this: In 1834 a rumor had spread one evening through the streets of Boston of some terrible cruelty practiced in the neighboring town of Charlestown on some young women who had been placed there, and a mob in the dusk of the evening had passed over the bridge, and some wicked men, such as are always found in large cities, had set fire to that convent. But what had Massachusetts done? She had arrested, tried, sentenced and punished the criminals and the crime was no more to be imputed to her than any crime ever committed within the limits of any civilized community. In conclusion, he said that it did not become the political friends of the men who had burned alive our soldiers at Fort Pillow, or of those men who had burned orphan asylums at New-York, and had hung negroes on lamp-posts, to talk of cruelties in past ages.

Before Mr. HOAR could finish his sentence Mr. VOORHEES, and several Democratic members who vociferated "Order," "Order," rose, and VOORHEES exclaimed at the top of his voice and in a highly excited manner: "Every word he says is false; every word he says is false, and he knows it."

Mr. STEVENS demanded that the offensive words be taken down and reported to the House.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, in the hope of putting an end to the controversy, moved that the Committee rise.

The Chairman (Mr. INGERSOLL) appealed to the Committee to be in order.

At this time many members were on their feet, making excited gestures and motions of various kinds, amid which nothing could be distinctly recognized by the Chair. There was Mr. HOAR, rigidly cool and serious after having launched the dart which had so stung VOORHEES, and there was VOORHEES repeating the charge of falsehood against Mr. HOAR, and refusing to take it back or modify it, and Mr. STEVENS demanding that the offensive words be written out, and Mr. COX making the same demand in regard to Mr. HOAR's offensive remark, and Mr. RANDALL challenging the taking down of everything that was said, and over all was the Chairman serenely and good-temperedly striving to bring peace and order out of the prevailing uproar and chaos.

In the midst of this confusion, the only intelligible incidents were these:—

Somebody asked Mr. VOORHEES to withdraw the remark.

Mr. VOORHEES—I will withdraw nothing. When the gentleman from Massachusetts said I was a political friend of men who burned American citizens at Fort Pillow and negro orphans asylums in New-York, of course I do not retract what I said.

The Chairman appealed to the Committee to keep order so that the proceedings might be methodical if not logical. [Laughter.]

Mr. VOORHEES—I desire to say a word.

Mr. STEVENS—I only press this motion from a sense of duty.

Mr. COX—I ask that the offensive remarks of the gentleman from Massachusetts be written out. I assure the Chair that in the French Chambers or the English Parliament such language would not be allowed.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, made fruitless efforts to obtain a hearing.

The words spoken by Mr. VOORHEES having been written out by the Globe reporter, and read by the Clerk, were decided by the Chair to be out of order.

Then, Mr. COX having persisted in having Mr. HOAR's remark reported, and it also having been read by the Clerk, the Chair decided in those words:

The Chair makes the ruling that the language is rather pungent, but not parliamentary.

The ruling of the Chair was received with one universal shout of laughter all over the House and helped to restore good humor.

Mr. KELSEY moved that the Committee rise and report to the House the offensive words used by Mr. VOORHEES, but Mr. FARNSWORTH made the simple motion that the Committee rise, which motion the Chairman ruled took precedence of the other, and he put it and declared it carried.

The Committee thereupon rose, and the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

CORRUPTING SENATORS.

The Georgia Vote—The Senate Judiciary Committee on the Alleged Improper Influences in the Vote—Gov. Bullock and the Publisher of the Chronicle Blamed.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Committee on the Judiciary, who were instructed to inquire and report whether any corrupt and improper means have been used or attempted to influence Senators on the Georgia question, made a report this afternoon. They experienced much difficulty in ascertaining the facts and the examination was protracted by the unwillingness of witnesses who were in a position to know the truth.

SENATOR CARPENTER'S VOTE.

They first examined Hon. JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana, who testified that a gentleman named PORTER called on him on the evening of the 21st of March last. Mr. PORTER asked him whether he could control the vote of Senator CARPENTER. Mr. HUGHES replied he did not think he could, but he had no doubt he could ascertain how he was going to vote upon any question of importance. Mr. PORTER said that $10,000 in railroad bonds, indorsed by the State of Georgia, could be put up to secure his vote against the Bingham amendment. Mr. HUGHES told PORTER he could not approach Senator CARPENTER with any proposition of that sort, but he was satisfied in his own mind he would vote for the amendment. ... [illegible] ... Mr. HUGHES told him he would have nothing to do with such transaction. Mr. HUGHES subsequently met Senator CARPENTER, who said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. Mr. HUGHES then mentioned to him the matter, and suggested that perhaps it was due to himself that he should bring it to the attention of the Senate. He laughed and replied he had done nothing in the matter, and did not so propose; that in the present state of public feeling he did not desire the notoriety of having it known that even any person had held him so cheap as to suppose that his vote could be bought. He afterward told PORTER that CARPENTER said he would vote for the amendment and against the bill. This was the end of the matter. The name is LEWIS PORTER. He is the financial clerk of the city Post-office.

THE AGENT OF CORRUPTION.

The Committee feel constrained to say that enough has come out to satisfy them that P. J. AVERY both attempted and used improper means to influence Senators to vote against the Bingham amendment, and that LEWIS PORTER, an officer of the Government, acted improperly in undertaking for pay to aid him in his purpose.

PAID AND UNPAID NEWSPAPER INFLUENCE.

R. B. BULLOCK, in paying D. C. FORNEY, publisher of the *Chronicle*, having the patronage of the Government, triple prices for printing pamphlets and inserting in his paper articles and speeches on the Georgia question, and the said D. C. FORNEY, in publishing the said articles and speeches with editorials, concealing the fact that he was paid for the same double and triple prices, did use improper means to influence the votes of Senators on the Georgia question. There is no evidence that any Senator was influenced, but it is not unreasonable to suppose that a newspaper in the position of the *Chronicle*, enjoying to some extent the confidence of the Administration and of the dominant party in Congress, would have an influence with Senators, while assuming to act independently and from a sense of duty, which it would not possess if it were known that the insertion of many of the articles it published, bearing on a pending question, were paid for at extravagant prices by a person having an interest to produce a particular result. As there is no law for punishing such attempts they must be left, and perhaps it is best they should be left, to the judgment of an enlightened and just public sentiment, which will not fail to visit with its condemnation any attempt of the use of improper means to influence the votes of a legislative body. The report is signed by Senators Trumbull, Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter and Thurman.

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

Senators STEWART and RICE, in the views presented by them, say that it is disclosed by the testimony that many things undoubtedly occurred not creditable to the parties concerned. The investigation has been mainly directed to the conduct of those opposed to the adoption of the Bingham amendment. It was impossible, in the limited time allowed, to give the subject such consideration as it deserves, or to inquire in regard to the conduct of the parties in favor of that amendment, except as the conduct of CHAPMAN was incidentally inquired into. The report of the majority, so far as AVERY and PORTER are concerned, is fully sustained by the evidence. There is no evidence to connect any Senator or Governor BULLOCK with the conduct or purposes of any of those men. They cannot concur in the report of the majority wherein they attach blame to Gov. BULLOCK for money paid to the *Chronicle*, as there was not in the matter published anything that there would be any object in concealing from publication. There is no evidence that Gov. BULLOCK had any connection with the editorials. He simply paid the bills, asking no questions. The dissenting Senators agree that the prices were extravagant and the charges for the reading matter were hardly justifiable in a paper occupying the position of the *Chronicle*. In conclusion they say Gov. BULLOCK acted honorably and fairly throughout the whole controversy. In other respects they concur in the report.

The Officers of the Oneida—A Statement by Lieut. Yates.

To the Editors of the Albany Argus:

Please allow me space in your valuable paper to publish the following in justice to the officers and men of the late United States steamer *Oneida*. I understand since my arrival at home that a prominent New-York daily has published an article in which it was stated that my comrades on board of the *Oneida* were indulging freely in wines, &c., at dinner, on the night of the 24th of January, the time of the collision with the *Bombay*. The plain truth is this: That our dinner had just commenced, and that not an officer or man was, in any way, under the influence of liquor.

It seems strange to me that some of the Press in the United States can find no better occupation than to write slanderous articles on this unfortunate affair; and in justice to the good name of the *Oneida*, I hereby contradict this false libel. Hoping that you will be so kind as to publish this, I remain, yours truly,

ISAAC J. YATES,
Late Master U. S. Steamer *Oneida*.

Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association held a meeting last evening at No. 285 Bowery, STEPHEN H. KNAPP, President, in the chair. Very soon after the meeting had been organized JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., preferred charges of irregularities against the President, Mr. KNAPP.

A motion was made that these charges be referred to a committee for investigation. The vote was declared lost.

A motion was then made to adjourn, and was by the Chair declared carried. From this decision an appeal was taken, but the Chair refused to put the question, having already declared the meeting adjourned.

Notwithstanding the meeting was declared adjourned, nearly all the members continued for some time to hang around the hall, under the supervision of half a dozen policemen. Mr. KNAPP claims, in reference to one of the charges, which is, that he detained tickets on the eve of the election, that the ballots were in the hands of the printer, and were detained by him.

The meeting finally adjourned at 11 o'clock.

It is but fair to Mr. KNAPP to state that he declares himself wholly innocent of all the charges preferred against him, and further, that he believes the movement of last evening to be simply an effort of his enemies to oust him from the position of President, which he has held for the past four years with credit.

THE TURF.

The Fashion Course Spring Trotting Season—Second Day—Lydia Thompson and George W. Patterson the Winners of the Purses for 2:34 and 2:44 Horses.

The attendance on the Fashion Course, L. I., yesterday, to witness the second day's trotting of the Spring meeting, was not as large as the first-class sport ought to have attracted. The weather was delightful, and the track in excellent condition. The small attendance may doubtless be attributed to the miserable manner in which the meeting is advertised, for the general public are completely ignorant of the names of the horses that take part in the contest for the liberal purses given, and the management has taken no steps to advise them on this important point. Except in this respect, nothing has been left undone by the new lessees of the track to give satisfaction, and the vast improvement in the restaurant department, both in quality and reasonable charges, contrasts strikingly with the state of things that existed under the late inefficient management of the Fashion Course. Experience will doubtless be gained by the present proprietors, who will in future rectify the deficiencies and short-comings plainly visible at this meeting.

The first purse was one of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:34, for which the following eligible horses were entered: J. MURPHY's b. m. *Lady Scars*, D. MACE's b. m. *Lydia Thompson*, C. TAYLOR's gr. m. *Snow Flake*, B. DANIELS' b. g. *Butcher Boy*, B. DOBLE's ch. g. *Colonel Fisk*, M. RODEN's ch. g. *Finegan*, W. H. SAUNDERS' b. m. *Belle of Clyde*, and J. S. BAKER's br. g. *Tom Keeler*, formerly *Cayuga Chief*. *Belle of Clyde* and *Snow Flake* were absentees, but all the rest came to the score when the judges' bell rang. In the pools *Lydia Thompson* was the favorite, bringing $100; *Butcher Boy* $85, *Lady Scars* $65, and the rest combined $45. During the race, the betting underwent some strange fluctuations, and after the third heat $100 to $25 was currently offered and taken against *Lydia Thompson* winning the race. The knowing ones fell heavily on both races, and the backers of the favorites caught it severely during the afternoon. The judges in the stand were MORRIS HOLCOMB, GEORGE HOPKINS and ———, but we cannot compliment them on the impartial discharge of their duties, for manifest favor was shown in the starting, which was ... [illegible]

FIRST HEAT.—*Finegan* and *Tom Keeler* went ahead when the word was given, and kept in front of the others around the turn, where *Butcher Boy* was third and the favorite, with *Lady Scars* bringing up the rear. At the quarter-pole—passed in 37 seconds—*Finegan* was two lengths ahead of *Butcher Boy*, who was half a length before *Keeler*, *Colonel Fisk* being fourth and *Lady Scars* last. *Finegan* increased his lead to ten lengths along the backstretch, with *Colonel Fisk* next, but on a run, and *Keeler* still third. At the half-mile pole—reached in 1:13¼—there was some change in position, *Finegan* leading four lengths, but on a break, with *Tom Keeler* now second, and *Lydia Thompson* third, two lengths ahead of *Colonel Fisk*. *Finegan* again broke on the Flushing stretch, and fell past the three-quarter pole on a run, *Keeler* also indulging in the same game. Coming up the stretch *Finegan* again left his feet, and *Keeler*, passing him, held the lead home, winning the heat by three lengths; *Finegan* beating the favorite by half a length for second place. Time—2:32½.

SECOND HEAT.—*Lydia Thompson* still kept her place as favorite, for she realized in pools $100, *Keeler* $45, and the field $45. *Keeler* led three lengths at the quarter-pole in 38 seconds, with the favorite a neck before *Colonel Fisk* and *Butcher Boy* fourth. On the backstretch *Keeler* broke, and *Lydia* passed the half-mile pole half a length ahead of him, but lost the advantage on the Flushing end, where *Keeler* again assumed the lead, and held it home, winning the heat by four lengths, with *Lydia Thompson* six lengths before *Lady Scars*. Time—2:33½.

THIRD HEAT.—*Tom Keeler* now sold at the rate of $120, and the field $60; so confident were the plungers that the former must win. Those who had bet their money on *Lydia Thompson* now tried to hedge, by betting any odds on *Keeler*, who had now got two heats, and many were induced to take the tempting offers made them on account of the long odds proffered. The favorite broke up at the turn when on the lead, and *Lydia Thompson* passed him before they got to the quarter-pole; time, 38½ seconds, *Fisk*, *Lady Scars* and *Butcher Boy* being next in order. *Keeler* broke up on the far side, but was quickly ... at the half-mile pole (1:15¾) was only a length behind MACE's mare, and leading *Colonel Fisk* the same distance. *Lydia* led ... three-quarter pole ... *Keeler* ... lengths at that point. A fine race ensued between the pair up the stretch, but when within twenty lengths of the score *Keeler* went up, and *Lydia* caught him on the last stride and beat him across the score by a neck—he still on a run. *Lady Scars* was third, *Finegan* fourth, and *Butcher Boy* fifth. Time—2:32½.

FOURTH HEAT.—*Lydia Thompson* sold for $50, *Keeler* $65, and the field $50. *Keeler* had palpably tired in the last heat, and he now acted unsteady, breaking twice on the far side when lying second to MACE's mare, who was on the lead. In consequence of this he fell far behind, and breaking into a run, kept up that gait along the Flushing end to the turn into the home-stretch. *Lydia* led at her leisure, and won in a jog by two lengths before *Lady Scars*; *Finegan* third, *Colonel Fisk* fourth, and *Keeler* distanced for running. Time—2:37.

FIFTH HEAT.—*Lydia Thompson* went off with the lead, trotting the first quarter in 39 seconds, the half-mile in 1:18, and winning the heat and race by four lengths from *Lady Scars*; *Finegan* third, *Colonel Fisk* fourth and *Butcher Boy* last. Time—2:39½. *Lady Scars* was awarded the second money and *Finegan* the $100 for being third.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I., May 19.—Purse, $1,000; $600 for the first horse, $300 second, and $100 third; for horses that never beat 2:34.

[illegible]

The second race was for a purse of $1,000 for horses that never beat 2:44. The entries were J. H. DOTY's b. g. *George W. Patterson*, J. H. WHITSON's ch. g. *Clarence*, D. MACE's b. g. *Little Dan*, B. DANIELS' r. m. *Village Girl*, J. LOVETT's blk. m. *Kate McGowan*, and W. H. SAUNDERS' blk. m. *Excitement*; the latter, however, was drawn. Before the race the pools sold as follows: *Village Girl* $100, *Patterson* $80, *Little Dan* $60, and the rest combined $25. After the first heat, which *Clarence* won in 2:45½, he sold for $100, *Village Girl* $60, and the field $35. *Patterson* won the second heat easily in 2:44¼, and then became the favorite at $65 to $20 on his winning the race. He won the third heat by two lengths in 2:37¾, and the fourth and race in 2:34. *Clarence*, having won a heat, took the second money, and *Little Dan* the $100 for being third horse.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,000—$600, $300 and $100, for the first, second and third horses; for horses that never beat 2:44.

[illegible]

Third Day of the Lexington Ky., Races.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—Yesterday was the third day of the Lexington races. The race was for two-mile heats, free for all ages, for the Club purse of $400. The entries were: J. R. VILEY's ch. m. *Coquette*, A. BUFORD's ch. h. *Morton*, HUNT GIBSON's b. h. *Furo*, D. D. SWIGERT's b. c. *Pilgrim*. Pools were sold previous to the first heat as follows: *Coquette*, $200; *Morton*, $65; *Furo*, $50.

FIRST HEAT.—*Morton*, 1; *Coquette*, 2; *Pilgrim*, 3; *Furo* distanced. Time—3:46¼.

Morton then became the favorite.

SECOND HEAT.—*Morton*, 1; *Coquette*, 2; *Pilgrim* distanced. Time—3:48¼.

The race today will be mile heats. Astoria and Amber are entered. Astoria is the favorite.

THOMAS McDERMOTT, of No. 1,333 Broadway, was stabbed in the back last night by HENRY DUGAN, of No. 27 Bowery. The wound is not dangerous, and DUGAN was arrested.

NEW MAGAZINES.

—Mr. Thurlow Weed has a paper on "Early Incidents of the Rebellion" in the June Galaxy that will be read with deep attention, and will impart some little knowledge in no obtrusive way of what Mr. Weed did for the country at a critical period, such as should inspire lasting respect and gratitude. We hope on Sunday to print extracts from this valuable contribution, and, meanwhile, recommend it to general perusal. The article from Mr. J. S. Black, [illegible] is of a very different character. It is in the form of a letter to Senator Wilson, and begins as follows:

To the Hon. Henry Wilson, Senator from Massachusetts:

In the February number of the *Atlantic Monthly* appeared an article of yours entitled "Edwin M. Stanton." It contains some statements which are very wonderful, if true; and if false, they ought to be corrected. I ask you to review this production in the light of certain facts which I shall now take the liberty to mention.

My principal object is to satisfy you that you have wholly misunderstood the character of Mr. Stanton, and grossly injured him by what you supposed to be a panegyric. But before I begin that, suffer me to correct some of your errors about other persons.

In your vituperative description of the Buchanan Administration, you allege that "the President and his Attorney-General surrendered the Government's right of self-preservation," and "pronounced against its power to coerce a seceding State." You refer manifestly to the opinion of the Attorney-General, dated the 20th of November, 1860, defining the duties and powers of the President, and to the public acts of the President, which show that he took the advice of the Law Department and squared his conduct accordingly. Upon this ground mainly, if not entirely, you denounce that Administration as not only weak and unpatriotic, but willfully wicked and treasonable. I propose to show that you have committed a cardinal error, if not something worse. The coarse way in which you charge the dead, as well as the living, with the highest crimes, would justify a reply in language much plainer than I intend to use.

Your modes of thinking and speaking on subjects of this kind are so loose and inaccurate that it is necessary to furnish you with an idea of certain elementary principles which to most other men are too familiar to talk about.

This "idea of certain elementary principles," is what constitutes the *raison d'être* of the philippic which Mr. Black in his own fashion, proceeds to enunciate. Mr. Justin McCarthy has one of his readable magazine articles on the delicate topic "American men and Englishmen." We of course know without reading it, that it will offend none of our prejudices. Prof. Draper discourses under a barbarous caption about tobacco, and Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis has a completed story—how pleasant it is to see such—called "Two Women." Margaret J. Preston, H. D. Gamse, J. T. McKay, and the always gentle, yet always manly "Philip Quilibet," assist in making up the rest of a number fairly equal to the excellent standard that the conductors of the *Galaxy* have striven so industriously to establish.

—The chief political article in the new *Putnam's* is by Mr. David Dudley Field, and is on "Proportional Representation." It is, we believe, pretty nearly identical with a lecture delivered a short time ago by Mr. Field in Boston, on "Minority Representation." The facts and arguments presented are forcible and clearly put, and should be pondered over by all intelligent people. Other contributions are by Profs. Chadbourne and Hopping, J. R. Bittinger, Col. John Hay, R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Ames, Mary L. Ritter and others. The late infusion of strength in the editorship of this magazine is unmistakably indicated in various places and ways; but we think there are still needed a greater number of strong names among the list of writers.

—A timely article on "Paraguay and the Lopez Family," will attract attention to the fresh *Lippincott's*. It is written by Mr. H. Hargrave, whose opportunities seem to have been good for forming intelligent opinions on the subject. Mr. Edward A. Pollard has a second "Virginia Tourist" contribution. "Glimpses of San Francisco" is by Miss Annie Morris. Mr. Craig Biddle thinks that "The Coming Man" will be a woman, and sets forth his reasons for that belief. "The Revolution at the South," and "Our Judiciary," are political articles of good quality. "One in a Hundred" is a pleasantly written little tale by Mr. Edgar Fawcett. "Book-Makers as Book-Lovers," is by Mr. Edward Howland, who makes the somewhat surprising statement that "Englishmen of letters, as a rule, have no books." There is plenty of other sterling matter, and this number of *Lippincott's* is quite up to the average of its usual excellence.

—The June *Atlantic* has a decidedly weighty look. It has a good paper on Hazlitt by Mr. Tuckerman; an attractive review of the correspondence of Napoleon I., just published by order of the French Government, by Mr. James Parton; a story, the first of a series, by Mrs. Beecher Stowe; the third installment of the curious "English Governess at the Siamese Court" narrative; a contribution from Mr. P. G. Hamerton, and one from Mr. Eugene Benson on artistic subjects; an essay apropos of the Richardson-McFarland tragedy, by Mr. Henry James. Other miscellanies, some good poetry, and various well-written book reviews, make up a capital number. The table of contents is an inviting one, and the promise thus conveyed is not broken by the contents within.

—*Hours at Home*, for June, has the beginning of a series of unpublished letters by Charlotte Bronte, which, we should say, will give quite an impetus to the circulation of the magazine. We append one of the letters, not so much because of its intrinsic importance as because it is a characteristic specimen of the easy and affectionate style in which the author of *Jane Eyre* was wont to address her intimates:

Haworth, Jan. 1, 1833.

Dear E.: I believe we agreed to correspond once a month. That space of time has now elapsed since I received your last interesting letter, and I now therefore hasten to reply. Accept my congratulations on the arrival of the New Year, every succeeding day of which will, I trust, find you wiser and better in the true sense of those much used words. The first day of January always presents to my mind a train of very solemn and important reflections, and a question more easily asked than answered frequently occurs, viz.: How have I improved the past year, and with what good intentions do I view the dawn of its successor? These, my dearest E., are weighty considerations, which (young as we are) neither you nor I can too deeply or too seriously ponder. I am sorry your too great diffidence, arising, I think, from the want of sufficient confidence in your own capabilities, prevented you from writing to me in French, as I think the attempt would have materially contributed to your improvement in that language. You very kindly caution me against being tempted by the fondness of my sister to consider myself of too much importance, and then in a parenthesis you beg me not to be offended. O! E., do you think I could be offended by any good advice you may give me? No, I thank you heartily, and love you, if possible, better for it. I had a letter about a fortnight ago from Miss —— in which she tells me of the birth of Mrs. ——'s little boy, and likewise tells me you had not been at —— for upward of a month, but does not assign any reason for your absence. I hope it does not arise from ill health. [I am glad you like *Kenilworth*. It is certainly a splendid production, more resembling a romance than a novel, and in my opinion one of the most interesting works that ever emanated from the great Sir Walter's pen. I was exceedingly amused at the characteristic and naive manner in which you expressed your detestation of Varney's character, so much so indeed that I could not forbear laughing aloud when I perused that part of your letter; he is certainly the personification of consummate villainy, and in the delineation of his dark and profoundly artful mind Scott exhibits a wonderful knowledge of human nature as well as surprising skill in embodying his perceptions so as to enable others to become participators in that knowledge.] Excuse the want of news in this very barren epistle, for I really have none to communicate. Emily and Annie beg to be kindly remembered to you. Give my love to ——, and as it is very late, permit me to conclude with the assurance of my unchanged, unchanging, and unchangeable affection for you.

Adieu, dearest E. I am ever yours.

—Mr. Tuckerman follows the first paper with a notice of Garibaldi's novel, *The Rule of the Monk*, which reminds us of how the great Tory leader of England and the great Democratic champion of united Italy are at one in their assaults on Catholicism. If trenchant blows from without could effect such an issue, the ancient Church should be seriously damaged by this potent conjunction. There are many other articles in this number, including effective writing from Dr. J. G. Holland, M. S. Dodge, Wm. Wells, R. H. Stoddard and John Bigelow.

—The *Catholic World* pays its respects this month to Mr. Froude, and handles him with ability as well as bitterness. The historian's treatment of Mary Stuart, who, whatever her faults, is certainly one of the most popular women in our records, has without doubt rendered him obnoxious to censure; and those who, for whatever purpose, assail Mr. Froude on this ground, have indisputable advantages. A short review of "The Pope and the Council," by "Janus," is begun in this number, and will be continued. Among other papers is the sixth on "Catholicity and Pantheism," and the fifth on the "First Ecumenical Council." There is also an interesting article on [illegible] and poetry by Aubrey de Vere and others.

—The American reprint of the *Westminster Review* for April is published. The contents are varied and important. They consist of, (1.) Unpublished letters written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge. (2.) "American Socialisms." (3.) "The Paraguayan War." (4.) "The English Parliament and the Irish Land." (5.) "The Imperial Library of Paris." (6.) "Paper Girls." (7.) "Prostitution: How to Deal with It," and (8.) "The Action of Natural Selection on Man." The number is a vigorous and attractive one, and some of the articles will prove of more than temporary interest and influence.

—The *Phrenological Journal* and *Packard's Monthly* having been happily united, appear to be jogging along the road of life together in an amiable and prosperous fashion. Those who like the sort of writing given by the consolidated monthly, certainly cannot complain that they do not get enough of it, and although the social science expounded in its pages seems occasionally a little fantastic, there is much that is sound and wholesome in company by way of ballast. We hope that these magazines, whose union from several points of view appears so appropriate, will do more good collectively than either could achieve alone; and as we have no doubt this latter was considerable the attainment of this aspiration will justify much felicitation.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gen. Longstreet has been appointed Adjutant-General of the Louisiana militia.

The evergreens throughout Central Illinois are dying in a most provoking manner from some unexplained cause.

A California paper brings the saddening intelligence that a small boy residing at Little Grizzly has been drowned at Poker Flat.

Hugh Frazer, of Montreal, who died on Sunday, left a large sum for the establishment of a public library in that city.

Levisander Selmo Ferdinand Merreo, of Baltimore, has lost his good name and is in jail for burglary.

Little Rock, Ark., and vicinity, was perceptibly shaken by an earthquake on the morning of the 11th inst.

Ex-Gov. Wells and Judge Meredith have so far recovered from their injuries from the Richmond disaster as to be able to go out.

The Republicans of Nebraska are to hold their State Convention in Lincoln on the 18th of August.

A house erected by Gen. Kendall, at Kendall's Mills, Maine, in 1762, has been torn down this week. It was the first house erected there.

Ex-Gov. Israel Washburn, of Portland, Me., is seriously ill. He is a prominent candidate for the United States Senatorship.

Major Stephen A. Douglas has been appointed a Brigadier-General of the North Carolina militia.

An Oregon correspondent predicts that about 25,000 votes will be thrown at the June election, and the Republican State ticket elected by from 500 to 800 majority.

The registration has been completed in Richmond, Va., and shows that the whites have a majority of 645, there being 6,865 whites and 6,220 blacks. The city election is to be held on Thursday next.

A Maine paper reports that the people's movement in favor of the renomination of Gov. Chamberlain has never received any encouragement from him, and has been discouraged by those of his friends who were most likely to understand his private wishes.

John Neal says Gov. Chamberlain is a man for the nation to be proud of, a scholar, a gentleman, a soldier and a statesman, and that Maine needs him for two posts of duty—for Governor and, still more perhaps, for United States Senator.

A California Indian, whose wife had been bitten by a rattlesnake, sent for a bottle of whisky to counteract the effects of the poison. But the Indian, having first tasted the whisky, ended by getting drunk on it, leaving his wife to die, which she uncomplainingly did.

A game of croquet, in Rockton, Ill., was rudely terminated on Monday by one young gentleman of the party getting into a dispute with another on some point, and, in a moment of anger, hitting him over the head with his mallet, killing him almost instantly.

Among the passengers of a steamer which arrived at Boston recently from Europe were a family consisting of the father, aged forty-four, his wife, aged thirty-nine, and ten children, including three pairs of twins, aged respectively five, three and two years.

Intending to be complimentary, a North Carolina paper appends to a marriage notice these lines, cut up into convenient lengths and liberally supplied with commas: "The tar-heel girls, a loss sustain, by this little stance, though to her, their loss is gain, blessings on the winner."

One of the Illinois papers denounces the late Constitutional Convention for issuing an address to the people explaining and commending the new Constitution, and speaks of its "absurd assumption in not only giving the text, but preaching the sermon and making the application."

Virginia claims that the General Government owed her on the 31st of December, 1869, on account of the war of 1812, $482,758, and that the interest has now increased the sum due to over $1,500,000. The Richmond *Dispatch* says that if this claim can be made good Virginia can build a new Capitol and have enough left for a good foundation for an educational fund.

There is a family of nine brothers and sisters in Maine whose circle has never been entered by death. The youngest is now sixty-three and the oldest seventy-nine, and their united age is 661 years. They have eighty children, 114 grandchildren and fifteen great-grandchildren. The Skowhegan *Reporter* is responsible for all these statements.

Mr. Julian having declined to accept a nomination for Congress from the Republicans of the Fourth District of Indiana, Hon. John S. Reid, who contests his seat in the present House, has published a card withdrawing his name as a candidate for the Democratic nomination. He hopes, however, yet to succeed in his contest for the seat in the present House.

While regretting that the *Chicora* was prohibited from passing through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, the Ottawa *Times* protests against the adoption of retaliatory measures, as calculated to do Canada much injury in the end. It also adds: "We should remember the interests of the Imperial Government as well as our own; and Great Britain has already quite enough of unsettled disputes with America without our rushing her in hot haste into new ones."

Gov. Haight, of California, has received a letter from the Premier of the Colonial Government of New-Zealand, congratulating him upon the opening of direct steam-ship communication between the two States, and saying "I can assure you that the inhabitants of New-Zealand view with much pleasure the prospect of close and friendly relations with the inhabitants of California, to which they anticipate the mail service will lead. They hope, moreover, that commercial results, beneficial to both countries, will arise."

In a card to the Charleston (S. C.) *Republican*, Judge R. B. Carpenter says that he has felt it incumbent upon himself, since his election as Judge, to refrain from taking an active part in politics; but he adds: "It is true that, though a Republican, I have very decided views in reference to the want of fitness and integrity of certain men who have sought and obtained political preferment from the Republican Party; and in private life, among personal friends of all shades and political opinions, I have not hesitated to give these views expression. But I [illegible] candidate for [illegible] any party, and I [illegible] such distinction."

The resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention in Washington Territory included one earnestly recommending a speedy settlement of our claims to the San Juan and other islands lying between the Canal de Haro and Rosario Straits, and the recognition by Great Britain of our just rights thereto; and urging the importance of opening negotiations with the British Government for the purpose of securing the annexation of British Columbia to the United States.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) *Herald* is apparently not very well satisfied with the present Governor of that State. Understanding that he is making some efforts for a renomination, it remarks that "although he is acknowledged to be the best, greatest and most brilliant Governor Missouri ever had or ever can have, yet almost all of the people in this part of the State have made up their minds to submit to the sorrow of attempting to get along without his valuable services after this year."

The Troy *Whig* says that a few days ago Mr. Benjamin H. Hall, counsel for the widow of the late Gen. George H. Thomas, applied to Surrogate Strait, in that city, for letters of administration on his estate, and that on Wednesday the request was complied with. The amount of his personal estate is about $60,000. He left no will. His brothers, John W. Thomas and Benjamin E. Thomas, are still living, and also his three sisters, Judith E., Ann, and Frances Thomas, who reside on a plantation near Newsom's Depot, Southampton County, Va.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Election of Officers—Report of the Executive Committee—The Late Paul Spofford—Aid for the Richmond Sufferers.

At the adjourned session of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, Vice-President Geo. Opdyke presiding, Mr. A. A. Low, from the Committee on Nominations, reported the following ticket:

President, William E. Dodge; First Vice-President, George Opdyke; Second Vice-President, Walter S. Griffith; Third Vice-President, William M. Vermilye; Fourth Vice-President, Samuel D. Babcock; Treasurer, Francis S. Lathrop; Assistant Treasurer, George Wilson; Secretary, George Wilson.

Executive Committee—Charles H. Russell, Chairman; John C. Green, Stewart Brown, William H. Aspinwall, Royal Phelps, E. Warren Weston, William E. Dodge, Jr., Samuel B. Ruggles, Edwin D. Morgan, Wilson G. Hunt, John Taylor Johnston, Elliot C. Cowdin, Henry R. Worthington.

Chairman of the Committee of Arbitration—Josiah O. Low.

Member of the Committee of Arbitration—Joseph Stuart.

Trustees of the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, to serve for the term expiring May, 1873—Moses H. Grinnell, William H. Guion, Geo. G. Collins.

Member of Board of Commissioners for Licensing Sailors' Boarding-houses or Hotels—Charles C. Duncan.

Committee on Mercantile Library—Henry K. Bogert, Wilson G. Hunt, John F. Meyers, William E. Dodge, Jr., Henry F. Spaulding.

Of Committee No. 1, on the Financial Interests of the Country, Samuel B. Ruggles was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 2, Foreign Commerce, Edwin D. Morgan was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 3, [illegible] Commerce, &c., Wilson G. Hunt was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 4, Railroads, Canals and Inland [illegible], John Taylor Johnston was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 5, Home Trade and Commerce, Labor, Home Productions and Mining, Elliot C. Cowdin was elected Chairman. Of Committee No. 6, Domestic Manufactures, Henry R. Worthington was elected Chairman.

Sixteen votes were cast, all in the affirmative, and the ticket was declared elected.

Mr. Griffiths read the report of the Executive Committee, which showed that the Chamber had lost sixteen members, and had now 762 on the roll.

On motion of Col. Conkling, the report was adopted.

Gen. Wetmore moved the adoption of a resolution of respect for the memory of the late Mr. Paul Spofford, who had been a member of the Chamber for thirty-seven years. It was passed unanimously.

Mr. William E. Dodge, from the Committee to collect funds in aid of the Richmond sufferers, reported that in all from $5,000 to $6,000 had been subscribed, which had been forwarded for distribution to the President of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce.

Other subscriptions were still coming in, and he hoped to be soon able to remit another sum equally as respectable. The report was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Griffiths, a special meeting was called for Monday next at 1 o'clock, to elect a Pilot Commissioner to succeed Mr. George W. Blunt, the present incumbent. The meeting then adjourned.

THE BOUNTY-LOAN FRAUDS.

Arrest of Thomas H. Pratt, Jr.—A Celebrated Crime Again in the Foreground—Commendable Reticence of the Detectives.

In June last, a young man of pleasing address and engaging manners, who was known by the name of Wm. E. Gray, as cashier in a prominent banking-house, began business for himself as W. E. Gray & Co., at No. 39 New-street, as a broker. The firm, of which Gray alone was known in the street, seemed to prosper, and in November removed to more spacious quarters at No. 44 Broad-street, which had been vacated by H. G. Stebbins & Co. The office speedily became a rendezvous for speculators in mining stocks, and it soon became current in the street that "44 Broad" was engaged in a desperate attempt to "bull Quartz Hill." To carry on this and other operations, Gray & Co. needed large amounts of money, which they easily obtained "on call," as their collaterals were always of the first-class, being United States 5-20s of 1867, or bounty-loan certificates of the State of New-York, of which the Manhattan Company were the authorized agents of the State.

Early in December it began to be rumored in Wall-street that altered bounty-loan certificates were afloat in the market, and there was a general feeling of uneasiness in consequence, although the rumor was of the vaguest, and nobody could be found who pretended to possess any definite information on the subject. At last, on the 11th inst., Gray obtained the knowledge in a somewhat abrupt manner, when he was informed at the Bank of the Commonwealth, where he kept the firm account, that three bounty-loan certificates, which he had deposited as collaterals, were "bogus," as they had been altered from $1,000 to $10,000. He expressed great surprise, professed that he had been victimized by some sharper, stated that he had bought the bonds of Thomas H. Pratt, who, in his turn, had purchased them of another whose name was given, and he ended by redeeming the bonds on the spot. That afternoon he met Mr. Hammersley, the agent of the Manhattan Company, at the Bank of the Commonwealth in order that the matter might be investigated. Throughout this interview he was as cool and plausible as ever, but despite his precautions he was recognized as a business connection of Thomas H. Pratt, who on the 8th inst. had purchased five of the bounty-loan certificates of the Manhattan Company. But luckily for Gray no immediate action was taken on this suspicious fact. But that daring and unscrupulous financier, finding the meshes of detection rapidly weaving about him, made his arrangements for an immediate exit. He did not leave, however, without giving the street reason to remember him for a time. The Bank of the Commonwealth having refused to certify his check Saturday morning, the 11th December, he boldly entered the banking-house, and having roundly denounced the officers for the insult they had offered his credit, indignantly strode away to the Mechanics' Bank, where he kept his personal account, and having deposited three bounty-loan certificates for $10,000 each, which afterward proved to have been altered from $1,000, received $20,000 cash upon them without question. That was his last exploit; from that hour to this he has never been seen in New-York.

The fact of his disappearance became known on the day of the occurrence, and created the most intense and wide-spread excitement. After examination it was found that the gross amount of the frauds perpetrated by Gray & Co. reached about $300,000, the principal sufferers being Howes & Macy, $75,000; Brown & Loveridge, $10,000; Vermilye & Co., $60,000; Mechanics' Bank, $30,000; Coleman Benedict, $15,000; J. N. Ewell, $25,000, and E. P. Scott, $40,000. The principal loss was occasioned by the altered bounty-loan certificates, of which twenty were discovered, five being those sold by the Manhattan Company, on the 8th, and the others being the proceeds of a robbery in Pine-street, a year before. But in addition to these there were a number of altered United States five-twenties found, which swelled the loss to about the amount stated.

The large sums which had been lost by the operations of Gray of course occasioned extraordinary efforts for his capture, and counsel for some of the principal sufferers calling upon Superintendent Jourdan, then Captain of the Sixth Precinct, and Capt. Kelso, Chief of Detectives, desired them to engage in the affair to the exclusion of all other business. Large rewards were also offered for the apprehension of Gray, and stimulated by the difficulties of their task, no less than the prize that would attend its successful completion, Jourdan and Kelso set diligently about the work, as a first step, obtaining six indictments for forgery against Gray, and the same number against Pratt, whom they had speedily discovered to have been the partner of Gray in both his business and crimes. The officers next studied the personal history and predilections of Gray, and sought to follow him by the avenues opened to them by his leading passion. He was the son of Rev. Mr. Gray, for many years Chaplain of the United States Senate, and he had come to this City indorsed with flattering recommendations from many persons eminent in national affairs. But the detectives did [illegible] through any of these [illegible] connections [illegible] found [illegible] Treasury Department [illegible]. Next, and for some reason that has never been discovered nor divulged, Jourdan and Kelso set themselves to watch one Mrs. Isabella Harkins, at No. 248 East Thirty-fourth-street, through whom they hoped to reach Gray. But as they watched and [illegible] City, and prepared to follow, wherever she might go, Detective Avery suddenly mixing in the case, destroyed their hopes by arresting the lady. A long examination, followed before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court, which was finally concluded by the discharge of Mrs. Harkins, as no connection of any kind between her and Gray could be established. After this event the case fell out of the public sight until now, when it has been again pushed to the foreground by the arrest of Pratt, which was effected at a late hour of Wednesday night by Detectives McCord and Woolridge, of the Central Police.

Superintendent Jourdan and Capt. Kelso, as well as the detectives actually making the arrest, are so remarkably reticent concerning the affair that but few details can be given of it. They profess that the arrest was made in Thirteenth-street, near Second-avenue, while the prisoner was walking in the public street, but they give no particulars of the pursuit of him nor of his whereabouts during his protracted absence from the City, except to say that he has been in Marion. The arrest was made on a bench warrant issued from the General Sessions, and the prisoner is held on a commitment from the same tribunal. This document consigns the prisoner to the Tombs, but he is in fact detained in one of the strong rooms at the Central Police office. It is said that no property was recovered with the prisoner, and it is not known that he has given any information that will be of value in the pursuit of Gray, which has not yet been abandoned. There are, probably, further interesting and important details of the great crime in possession of the detectives, which they consider it unwise to give to the public until the capture of the chief culprit is achieved. It is not probable that the arrest of Pratt will in itself lead to any very important developments.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Second Annual Commencement at Madison, N. J.—The Annual Sermon by Rev. Mr. Foss—Meeting of the Trustees—Dr. McClintock's Successor.

The second annual Commencement of the Drew Theological Seminary took place at Madison, N. J., yesterday. On Wednesday the annual sermon was preached to the graduating class by Rev. Cyrus D. Foss, of New-York. The speaker took for his theme, "The Work of the Ministry," a subject which he treated with great eloquence and power.

In the afternoon of Wednesday a meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary was held, and the subject of electing a President of the Institution in place of Rev. Dr. McClintock, deceased, was considered and it was finally agreed to postpone the election until the 28 day of June, when a special meeting of the Trustees will be held for that purpose in Jersey City. The by-laws of the Seminary require the Bishops to propose three names, from which the election shall be made. Among the prominent names spoken of for the place are Rev. Abel Stevens, D. D., of Brooklyn, author of the *History of Methodism*, and Rev. C. D. Foss, of the New-York Conference.

On the evening of Wednesday, the McClintock Literary Association, composed of students in the Seminary, held their first anniversary in the Presbyterian Church in the village, which was thronged with ladies and gentlemen. The exercises consisted of orations and discussion by students, and vocal music. The principal feature of the programme was a discussion on the exciting question of excluding the Bible from the public schools—a question which was very ably discussed on both sides; but the weight of argument as well as the sympathies of the audience appeared to be decidedly in favor of retaining the Bible in the schools.

THE COMMENCEMENT.

The Commencement exercises were held yesterday in the village Presbyterian Church, commencing at 10½ A. M. There was a general turnout of the people of the village to listen to the orations of the graduating class, but the attendance from abroad was limited. The venerable Daniel Drew, the founder of the Seminary, occupied a seat upon the platform, together with Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Browne, of New-Jersey Conference; Rev. Mr. Foss; Rev. Geo. Lansing Taylor, of Brooklyn; Prof. Wells, of Union College; Rev. A. [illegible] Atwood, of Philadelphia; Rev. E. James, of New-York East Conference; Rev. Dr. Miley, Rev. Dr. Crawford, and Profs. Nadal, Foster, Strong, Butts, Barnes and Worman, of the Faculty. Rev. Dr. Nadal, senior member of the Faculty, and Professor of Historical Theology, presided. The Commencement exercises opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Garrison, of the Madison Presbyterian Church, and reading of Scriptures by Rev. Dr. Atwood. After a voluntary from the choir, the members of the graduating class delivered orations upon the following themes:

"The Model Pastor," by J. Brier.
"The Zeal of Error," by S. Fidler.
"Earnestness in the Ministry," by M. Graves.
"Christianity Invincible," by W. C. Tamson.
"The Perils of our Civilization," by W. C. Fowler.
"The Mystical Element in Christianity," by John D. Folsom.

The last two orations were especially good, eliciting warm praise from the audience.

After prayer by Rev. Dr. Miley, Prof. Nadal conferred diplomas upon the following gentlemen, comprising the graduating class, prefacing the award with a brief address upon the importance and responsibility of the duties upon which they were about to enter:

John Battersby, Gravesend, L. I.; John Brier, West Farms, N. Y.; Sylvester Fidler, Jamestown, Penn.; John D. Folsom, Morrisville, Penn.; William C. Fowler, [illegible], N. Y.; Maris Graves, Falls of Schuylkill, Penn.; William C. Tamson, Kingwood, N. J.; Henry J. Wood, Marcus Hook, Penn.

The Doxology was then sung by the congregation, and the audience was dismissed with a benediction by Bishop Janes.

The Drew Theological Seminary, which is now in the third year of its existence, is in a very flourishing condition, and has about sixty students. The institution feels deeply the loss of Dr. McClintock, but the Trustees hope to be able to secure a man for his place who will be equally zealous in promoting the welfare and prosperity of this young and rising Seminary. The scheme of founding a Methodist University in connection with the Theological Seminary, in which Dr. McClintock took a great interest, is still actively canvassed among the Methodist denomination, and will probably be carried into execution in a few years.

Prof. James H. Worman, the eminent linguist, who, in connection with his duties as Professor, aided Dr. McClintock in the compilation of his great work, the *Cyclopaedia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature*, tendered his resignation to the Trustees of the Seminary at their meeting on Wednesday. He resigns his position in order to complete the department of the *Encyclopaedia* which Dr. McClintock left unfinished at his death.

Base-Ball—Atlantic vs. Harmonic.

The game between the above clubs, on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, was close and interesting. Two of the Atlantic nine, Zettlein and Smith, were absent.

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	HARMONIC.	O.	R.
Pierce, s. s.	[illegible]	3	Brown, c.	[illegible]	3
Chapman, p.	[illegible]	3	Lewis, l. f.	[illegible]	3
Ferguson, c.	[illegible]	4	Clark, 2d b.	[illegible]	4
Lewis, r. f.	[illegible]	1	Pennimann, s. s.	[illegible]	3
Pike, 2d b.	[illegible]	5	Hatch, p.	[illegible]	1
Rivers, 3d b.	[illegible]	1	Sellick, 3d b.	[illegible]	1
McDonald, c. f.	[illegible]	0	Powell, 1st b.	[illegible]	1
Start, l. f.	0	5	Smith, r. f.	[illegible]	3
Hall, 1st b.	[illegible]	1	Crosby, c. f.	[illegible]	1
Total	[illegible]	23	Total	[illegible]	20

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Atlantic	10	[illegible]	0	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]—23
Harmonic	2	[illegible]	0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]—20

Umpire—Mr. Kiers, of Alphas.

The Atlantics start on Sunday night for Washington, D. C., and during the week will play the following games:

May 23—Olympic, Washington.
May 24—National, Washington.
May 25—Maryland, Baltimore.
May 26—Pastime, Baltimore.
May 27—Intrepid, Philadelphia.
May 28—Keystone, Philadelphia.

And on Monday, 30th, will play their last game before returning home, with the Athletics, at Philadelphia.

Singular Accident.

A number of laborers were engaged yesterday in repairing the pavement in Greene-street, near Bleecker, when one named John McCarty was accidentally struck in the back by a pickax in the hands of James O'Neill, who was working behind him. The point of the pick penetrated about two inches, inflicting a severe wound. The injured man, who lives at No. 366 West Forty-eighth-street, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Suicide by Fire—Horrible Freak of Insanity.

John Gosling, with his wife Martha and three children, has occupied apartments on the third floor of the house on the north-east corner of Houston and Crosby streets. Latterly the demeanor of the woman has appeared singular to the other inmates of the house and even to the members of her own family; but the cause not being suspected, no especial attention was paid to her. Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, terrible screams from the third floor attracting general attention, the inmates rushed up, to be confronted with an appalling sight. Mrs. Gosling was dancing up and down the hall the center of a pyramid of fire. It was the work of but a moment for [illegible] water upon her and [illegible] smothering [illegible] terribly burned [illegible] physician immediately called [illegible] no hope of her recovery, and by his [illegible] she was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance.

It appeared from questioning the children that Mrs. Gosling, after vainly endeavoring to set fire to the clothes of two of her children, had deliberately applied the match to her own apparel. She herself admitted the fact to the priest who was called to grant her absolution, and it was apparent that in a moment of insanity she had sought to destroy herself and children by fire.

THE RED MAN'S WRONGS.

An Appeal to the People for Humanitarian Action—Present Policy a War of Extermination—Further Proceedings of the Indian Commission—Strong Resolutions—An Address to Christian Men—Meeting of the Indian Convention.

The Convention of the Indian Commission met yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment, in the Cooper Institute, Mr. Tappan in the Chair, who, in behalf of the Committee on the address submitted the following, which was unanimously adopted:

To the People of the United States:

This Convention desires to call the attention of their fellow-citizens to the subjoined letter of the Secretary of the Interior, in relation to the present position of Indian affairs, and especially to the alternative clearly presented therein, either to take the necessary means of extending to the Indians of our country the blessings of civilization and Christianity, or to witness the consummation of the heartless and bloodthirsty cry for extermination which has been raised by those who wish to rob the Indian of his lands and the nation of its treasure.

Believing that a vast majority of our citizens will revolt from the barbarous and shocking alternative herein presented, we earnestly invite our fellow-citizens of all classes, and especially those who profess the Christian name, to associate themselves together in local organizations in order to take the necessary means of laying before their friends and neighbors the facts which have been printed by Congress within the last three years upon this deeply interesting subject, and now on file in the public offices in Washington. That they request their respective members of Congress to furnish them, without delay, all the printed information referred to, in order to intelligent and efficient action thereon.

It is the deliberate opinion of those who are most conversant with the facts, that the vast expenditure of public money in Indian wars is not only unnecessary but dishonorable, and deeply injurious both to the Indians and our own people, and we are convinced that the full adoption and carrying out of the peace policy recommended by President Grant would save an expenditure of $20,000,000 per annum, and render unnecessary odious taxes, which are levied to that extent. The evidence we have referred to proves beyond question that our Indian population as a whole is not only susceptible, but desirous of acquiring the advantages of civilized life; and that the problem presented for solution to forty millions of people, who have just washed their hands from the guilt and iniquity of slavery, is not, "Who shall be killed, the white man or the Indian?" as has been disgracefully presented to us by a high military officer, but rather how shall we most promptly enlist on behalf of the remnant of our aborigines that philanthropic and Christian effort which has been so valuable an aid in the elevation of the freedman, and render it possible for justice, good example and neighborly action, to restore that confidence and peace which have been lost by injustice and cruelty. To the happy consummation of this purpose, we join with Hon. John D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, in invoking the co-operation of all the good people in the land; and we shall be glad, so far as we may be able, when desired to aid in the formation of local associations for this object. Recognizing the truth of the maxim, "that what we do by another we do by ourselves," we desire to remind our fellow-citizens that the power, and therefore the responsibility, for right action upon this subject, rest with those who control and exercise the franchise; and that if we vote for any man who in any way contributes to the waste of the public treasure or the loss of national honor, we indorse his action and assume the responsibility. Let us rather do all we can to increase the number and strengthen the hands of those members of Congress and high officers of our Government who fearlessly advocate the right, so that the record of our actions may cheer and encourage our posterity in works of benevolence on behalf of our fellow-men. In this way we believe we can add to our national honor, which consists in a sense of national right reflected from our own hearts and in the approbation of mankind.

The following letters were presented:

Peterboro, N. Y., May 17, 1870.

Col. S. F. Tappan:

Dear Sir—I thank you for the invitation with which you honor me. I am obliged to decline it, as I am not in good health. God grant that we may soon cease to wrong the Indian.

Very respectfully yours,
Gerrit Smith.

Jamaica Plain, [illegible], May 17, 1870.

Dear Sir: I am heartily glad that you are to hold a meeting in New-York in the interest of [illegible] to the Indians. It is the duty of the superior race to guide and protect the inferior. [illegible] If we regard the Indian as lower than the white man, there is [illegible] our part to save him from his own vices as well as from ours. I hope your meeting will be a success.

Yours, truly, James Freeman Clarke.

A lengthy and exceedingly interesting letter was read from St. Louis, Mo., dated May 5, from the celebrated and venerable Catholic missionary, Father De Smet, S. J., who for forty years has been laboring among the Indians of the Western Plains and Rocky Mountains—a letter which related personal incidents and experiences among the children of the wilderness, and expressions of love for and confidence of the Father in them. He says they are not very capable of, but anxiously desire, the advantages of civilization; that during his thirty years' residence among the Indians of the mountains he never knew one to violate his faith—that they were religious, devoted, affectionate and orderly.

Mr. Dorsey, of Philadelphia, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Hon. John D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, in an official message to Congress, indorsed by President U. S. Grant, having declared that "there is imminent danger of general hostilities with the Indians along the whole border, in consequence of a non-fulfillment on the part of our Government of treaty stipulations solemnly entered into with them;

Whereas, A war against the Indians, under such circumstances, would be a monster crime on the part of the Government, of such infamy and atrocity as to commend us as a nation to the abiding execration of mankind. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention earnestly protest against the prosecution of such a conflict, and urges Congress immediately to legislate in such a manner as to enable the Executive Department of the Government to carry out promptly and in good faith the letter and spirit of all existing treaties with the several Indian tribes, and bring to justice all persons guilty of outrages upon the persons of the Indians.

Resolved, That the recent action of the Secretary of the Interior, in forbidding the lawless intrusion of the speculators of the Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Pacific Railroad upon the lands of the Indian Territory, meets the most earnest and cordial approval of this Convention.

Resolved, That we rejoice to witness a disposition in a great part of the Press of our country to do justice to the Indians; and we earnestly request their cooperation in diffusing truth and advocating a policy of justice upon this subject.

On motion of John S. Wolfe, of Colorado, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, the capacity of the Indian for civilization is a demonstrated fact; that the Indian is entitled to his nationality, and to govern himself by his own laws, until he shall elect to yield this inalienable right; that our Indian troubles are caused by the injustice of the Government, combined with individual injustice; that natural and conventional justice furnish the basis of a speedy and enduring peace, and the gradual and certain civilization of the Indian; that war brutalizes men, and the presence of the troops in the Indian country tends to provoke outrages on both sides; that the present military policy is unwise, unjust, oppressive, extravagant and incompatible with Christian civilization; that this policy has not protected whites or Indians; that one-fourth the money expended on this [illegible] would be abundant to solve the Indian problem on peace principles; that it exhibits great defect in administration to expend $40,000,000 on this system in the disbursement of $2,000,000 to the Indians, and that justice, humanity and an overtaxed people have a right to demand that a policy shall be adopted in accordance with natural justice and public economy.

After an original and appropriate poem was read by Mrs. Col. S. F. Tappan, the Convention adjourned, subject to a call of the Executive Committee of the United States Indian Commission.

Billiards.

The billiard profession of the Metropolis has received two notable accessions in the persons of Joseph Dion and A. P. Rudolphe. The former has disposed of his billiard-room in Montreal, and on Thursday last Rudolphe bade Chicago farewell. Both will reside hereafter in this City. Yesterday morning, while the telegraph was being employed to ascertain his whereabouts, Rudolphe unexpectedly walked into Phelan & Collender's, where he met his prospective opponent, Cyrille Dion. There is, therefore, no longer a doubt as to when the next championship match will be played. Rudolphe began practice yesterday afternoon. Dion has been practicing for several days, but as yet has exhibited no play calculated to lessen public confidence in Rudolphe, who is largely the favorite. The Canadian player has been unwell ever since his arrival here.

A Picnic Paradise—Pleasant Excursion.

Mr. H. B. Crosbery, owner of the little excursion steamer *Wyoming*, made a trip to the new pleasure grounds of Englewood, yesterday, with a company of invited guests and representatives of the Press. The day was perfect, the arrangements for the enjoyment of the company all that could be desired, and the unanimous decision was that a more delightful trip could hardly be made. The place of destination was a retired locality on the shores of New-Jersey, near Perth Amboy, two hours' sail from the City, and has all the natural facilities for an agreeable picnic ground, which are rapidly being improved by art.

On the way back to the City, after a day of [illegible] enjoyment, the guests gathered at the bow of the boat, and with pleasant speeches and compliments unanimously adopted resolutions thanking the kindness and attention of Mr. Crosbery, and recommending his boat and grounds to pleasure parties, particularly of Sunday-schools and kindred organizations.

CAPT. ALEXANDER'S MONEY.

Additional Testimony Taken Before the Surrogate—Conflicting Statements as to the Amount of Property—Interesting Facts in the Case—Arrest of the Son-in-Law.

The investigation as to the whereabouts of the bonds belonging to the late Capt. Alexander, who, at the time of his death, was living with the Gardners and Graffs, was continued before the Surrogate, Hon. R. C. Hutchings, yesterday. A number of additional witnesses were examined, and although the evidence adduced was somewhat conflicting as to the precise amount of bonds in the possession of the old Captain at about the time of his death, the lowest value stated by any witness was $37,000, while one witness placed it as high as $80,000. Much of the testimony was of an interesting character, although somewhat dry in detail; but it was conclusive as to the fact that when Capt. Alexander died he had more bonds in his possession than have as yet been accounted for. After the case was adjourned Mr. and Mrs. Gardner and Mr. and Mrs. Graff, the latter the daughter and son-in-law of the former, lingered for some time in the Court-room. Upon going out they were followed by Deputy Sheriff Thos. Adams, who had in his possession a warrant of arrest for Graff, issued on the affidavit of Mrs. Burke, (daughter of Capt. Alexander, deceased,) by Judge Cardozo. Graff being a witness on the trial was, under the law, exempt from arrest while going to and from his residence unless he entered a house. The party stopped for a moment in the Tax Commissioner's office and Graff was immediately served by the officer with the warrant, taken to the Sheriff's office and held to bail in the sum of $10,000. After waiting until nearly 4 P. M. bail was secured, with J. W. Graff and another as sureties. The hearing yesterday occupied some three hours, and at its conclusion the case was adjourned until to-morrow at 11 A. M. The following is a brief summary of the testimony taken:

Wm. J. Dewey, being sworn, testified that he had known Capt. Alexander for thirty years; that he came to his office once every two weeks; that he last saw him on the 18th of March, 1869, two days before his death, and then urged him to put his bonds in a place of security; on the 18th of February saw Mr. Alexander's bonds and took a memorandum of them; there was $37,000 in bonds, exclusive of insurance scrip, &c.; some Crescent City scrip in the same bag, and some Confederate money; saw two bags, which he took from his person; witness did not see the contents of the other bag; there was about $500 in Confederate money in the one bag; he had repeatedly urged him to deposit his bonds with the Safe Deposit Company; he had often written letters for him to his daughter—always in affectionate terms; he was not a man likely to speculate, a very careful man, who had had his bonds for a long time. (A list of bonds was here produced.)

To Mr. Spencer—I took this list from the bonds themselves.

Q.—Here is a Missouri—I think there is a P. R. R. on it for $1,000—was that a State bond? A.—I don't know; I don't know its market price; there is a Virginia bond; I am a ship-broker, and do not know the values; the next is a Missouri Iron Mountain bond for $1,000; there are some Virginia land scrip bonds; I think they were before the war.

James H. Winchester testified, I am a ship-broker and commission-merchant at No. 41 South-street; knew Capt. Alexander; saw him about ten days before his death; in December, 1868, he had the contents of two bags counted by witness' partner, Mr. Leeds; Mr. Leeds stated that the bonds amounted to $47,000; Capt. Alexander was eccentric and penurious; witness urged him to put the bonds in the Safe Deposit Company, and his reply was that he did not look like a man who owned money; witness knew Capt. Swain; he was called on by him; he (Swain) wanted to know what he (witness) knew about his (Capt. Alexander's) estate; he said a Mr. Leeds had been making some trouble about it.

Cross-examined—I did not count the bonds myself.

Henry Leeds testified that Capt. Alexander used to come and see him about twice a week, and would frequently get him to count his bonds; sometimes one bag, sometimes the other; he supposed he had about $80,000 in bonds; in February, 1869, he had shown him $7,000 in new California bonds, which he had just bought; on the previous visit he had shown $4,000 of new Brooklyn Water bonds; he had had $46,000 in bonds in the previous December; he had seen him have at one time $1,300 in greenbacks; he had seen him have gold; after witness saw his death announced, he went to see Mrs. Gardner; he told her the deceased had about $80,000 on him; she expressed surprise, said he had not, she thought, more than $10,000; he proposed putting the bags in some Trust company; she said he had given them to her, and she would keep them till some one came to her who had a better right than she had.

To Mr. Andrews—In December he had some bonds in five-twenties; he had four California bonds and bought $7,000 afterward; he had some Brooklyn bonds, besides those bought later; he had some Virginia, some Railroad bonds, guaranteed by the State of Missouri; he had some Louisiana bonds; he had some Crescent City Insurance scrip; I don't think that was included in the $46,000; he had some miscellaneous stocks and scrip; I don't know whether [illegible] and some Confederate money; [illegible] all counted in the $46,000; I saw him again within a week after; in January I counted some bonds for him; I am not quite sure whether it was then he had the $4,000 new Brooklyn Water Loans; I know it was after this that he got [illegible] $7,000 additional of California; [illegible] I know the seven new bonds of California were later than that; they looked like newly-issued bonds; when I went to Mrs. Gardner's house I asked her if Capt. Alexander was there; [illegible] Mrs. Burke's telegram; [illegible]

To Mr. Redfield—I called again on Mr. Gardner with Mr. Peckham, the special Collector appointed by the Surrogate; I saw Mr. Gardner and told him what we came for; he said Mrs. Gardner knew more about it than he did; he was a feeble man, &c.; I spoke of Capt. Alexander having the bonds; Mr. Peckham did most of the talking; [illegible] said he knew nothing about it; Mrs. Graff was present and said Capt. Alexander had said he would leave them comfortable.

C. Randolph Hild testified that he was a stock broker's clerk; that since March, 1869, Mr. Graff came to him and asked him if he could dispose of a Government bond which a friend of his had; whether it must go through the Board of Brokers or not; he (witness) declined to sell it; Graff said it had been a present to his friend, and that was the reason he gave for not wishing it to be sold publicly.

Richard Swain, the former agent of Capt. Alexander, testified: I left New-Orleans last on the 18th April last; I left it as a residence in 1860; I have known Capt. Alexander for forty years; during the war I was his agent in New-Orleans; I collected his rents there from May, 1865, to August, 1867; I saw him about a week before his death at Mr. Gardner's; I went there to see him.

Q.—How did you find he lived there? A.—I found it from a letter I received in 1860; I don't think I ever visited him there between those times; I had repeatedly written him addressing him at his post-office box to meet me at the Astor House; I have several letters of his showing his desire to keep his residence concealed; he met me at the Astor House frequently; I have no recollection as to the time; I met him in 1867; I didn't ask him where he resided; he didn't tell me; I visited him at the Gardners in 1869; my last call was a more friendly visit; when I sent to him to meet me at the Astor House, it was on business; between August, 1867, and March, 1869, I saw him once.

Mr. Jackson, Mr. Swayne's counsel, here interposed an objection to the further questioning of Mr. Swayne, except directly to the point of whether he (Capt. Swayne) was concealing any of Capt. Alexander's property. This charge against him was based on an internal revenue return of Mr. Swayne's, and the examination ought not to extend over his whole acquaintance.

The Surrogate ruled that the examination was permissible. The proceeding was one by the Court to discover what, if anything, of the estate of the deceased belonged to the administrators and was concealed from him.

Witness resumed—From the time I saw him at [illegible] till March, 1869, I did not know his residence.

Q.—What reason had you for believing he lived at the Gardners? A.—My reasons were that he had lived there, and if he had lived there they could then tell me where he lived; I went there on a friendly visit; I had a letter from his New-Orleans lawyer to deliver; I had had that letter for five or six months; it was not an important letter; I had a conversation of half an hour with him—a mere friendly conversation; I saw Mrs. Gardner; she came into the room where we were talking; he did not say anything about his property of any consequence; he said his New-Orleans property was [illegible]; I knew he had bonds in 1860; he never said anything to me about his investments; all our conversations were about his New-Orleans property; this letter (letter shown) is signed in my name; I never bought or sold bonds or coupons for him; when I called on him in 1869 I knew he had had Louisiana bonds in 1860; I have not within two years seen any bonds belonging to Mr. Gardner; I visited the Gardners in the week after his funeral; I saw Mr. and Mrs. Gardner; they did not tell me he had given them any bonds; I didn't tell them anything about his property; I asked them if Mrs. Burke knew of it; they said she did, and so I got to telling them her relations to her father; the only reason I went to the Gardner's was as a friend of the old man's, to know how he died; I told him the last time I saw him that I didn't think he would live long; he said he knew it; he had told me in 1867 or 1866 that he had made a will; Mr. and Mrs. Gardner asked me if I knew how much property he had; I told them in 1860 he had about $30,000; they did not say anything about his having given or promised them anything; I did not know that the Captain carried any bag about his person; I have bought four bonds since I [illegible]; I never held or saw a Louisiana bond, or a Brooklyn Water bond; I own four Odd Fellows' Hall bonds of Louisiana, two Marengo County bonds of Illinois, and one other bond; I have met Mrs. Gardner once since; [illegible] bonds left by Capt. Alexander to Mrs. Burke; I think she said the sum was for $30,000.

Mr. Spencer—$30,000.

I didn't ask her any particulars; I didn't want to get involved in the matter; I haven't been to her lawyer; I asked Mr. Dewey one day, incidentally, what Capt. Alexander had left; I spoke to Mr. Winchester once about his death; I never went to Mr. Winchester; I may have told him I had been one of his heirs under a will which I understood was destroyed.

To Mr. Spencer.—The deceased had property in New-Orleans; it was worth $15,000 to $18,000; I know nothing of Capt. Alexander at any time bearing the name of Donaldson.

Q.—Were you not, during the war, arrested, at the suit of Mrs. Burke, to compel you to appropriate moneys of her father to her support? A.—There was [illegible]

This line of testimony was excluded by the Surrogate.

Q.—Give us all the conversation [illegible] as to the relation of [illegible] A.—[illegible] conversation between us was that she and her sister had [illegible] pay them [illegible] $150 a month; [illegible] pay them up on the first of the month; I was always [illegible] until the case came to be called the "Periodical Contempt Case."

To Mr. Redfield—I have the most friendly feelings toward Mrs. Burke; I thought her father wrong there and said so; [illegible] children [illegible] care for their parents and parents for their children.

To Mr. Spencer—Mrs. Burke wanted to know where her father was, and expressed an opinion that he was kept in a lunatic asylum; I did not then know where he was, and I have letters of his expressing his wish that his residence should not be known.

Lewis O. Hill, a brother of the former witness of the same name, testified that, in May or June, 1869, Graff wanted him to get a $1,000 Government bond [sold] for him which belonged to a friend; witness told him he would sell it for him, and give him a check to his order; Graff said he did not want that; he wanted the money, as the bond was a gift to his friend, and he did not want his own or his friend's name mentioned; he then offered witness $10 if he would sell it, but he declined.

The Court then adjourned.

Committees of the Board of Health.

President Bosworth, being authorized by the rules and regulations adopted on the previous day to appoint the various standing committees of the Board of Health, yesterday announced the following appointments:

Sanitary Committee—Ceccarini, Stephen Smith, Gross.
Permits—Stephen Smith, Mullaly, Gross.
Vital Statistics—Ceccarini, Carnochan, Stephen Smith.
Street Cleaning—Mullaly, Brennan, Henry Smith.
Finance—Gross, Brennan, Manierre.
Law and Ordinances—Gross, Mullaly, Manierre.

It will be seen that this arrangement effectually confines the control of the practical working of the Health Department in the hands of the Democratic members, but this was to be expected, and no one had the right to be grievously disappointed because it has been achieved.

Pestilence in Paterson—A Strange Disease.

Tyler-street, Paterson, running from Bridge to River street, has been afflicted with a remarkable disease, which has proved fatal to all who have been attacked with it. It has been treated for scarlet fever, but it is attended with many strange symptoms which make it appear something out of the ordinary list of diseases. The victims have had holes eaten through their throats, and after death, which has invariably followed a few days' suffering, the bodies have grown black. A Holland family has lost two little girls; a Mr. Milne has lost two children, and a Mr. Parker has had one death in his family from this disorder. Other deaths have occurred, and others are now afflicted with the disease. It is said to have come from a colored family, and is more severe upon the whites than upon negroes. It is spreading rapidly, and its progress is marked with alarm by the Patersonians.

Common Council.

Both Boards of the Common Council held very brief sessions yesterday. The Mayor sent a message to the Board of Assistant Aldermen, vetoing the resolution to compile and publish the opinions of the Corporation Counsel relative to cases in which the City is interested. The Board of Aldermen discharged their Committee on Streets from the further consideration of all resolutions relative to the laying down of patent pavements, and adjourned to Monday next.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.
By Judge Cardozo.

Adeline M. Vanderburgh vs. John W. Vanderburgh; decree of divorce granted on the report of the referee.

The Middlefield Fire and Building Stone Company vs. Hampshire Mutual Fire Insurance Company; motion granted, without costs.

Hemenway vs. Tilleston; Stevens vs. Rhodes; judgments granted.

Kobb vs. Corson; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of George F. A. Dubmann; order granted.

Kenyon vs. Eldridge; motion granted.

Hall vs. Wright; order granted.

Sutton vs. Diggles; case settled.

By Judge Brady.

Evans vs. Lichtenstein; Darling vs. Miller; motions denied, the former without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.
By Judge Loew.

Stucky vs. Seward; motion denied, without costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Before Judge Blatchford.

APPLICATION TO VACATE DISCHARGE—PETITION DENIED.

In the matter of Charles A. Stetson, a voluntary bankrupt.—This was a petition filed March 22, 1869, by Calixte Harvier, a creditor of the bankrupt, praying the Court to vacate and annul the discharge granted to the bankrupt, Feb. 4, 1869, on the grounds that the creditor had no notice of the proceedings upon the bankrupt's petition till the discharge was granted, and that the bankrupt in the schedules attached to his petition had willfully omitted to mention the profits of the Astor House since 1860, held in trust for the bankrupt in the hands of John R. Develin, and a house at Lynn, Mass., the title of which was in the wife of the bankrupt, but which belonged to him and was purchased with his money. Also, because the bankrupt had [illegible] in favor of Develin against his estate. Of all which the creditor had no knowledge till after the discharge was granted. The creditor claimed that the bankrupt was at all times after the year 1860, the proprietor of the Astor House, being a partner with Develin and having the management of the establishment and entitled to a large share of the profits, and that a portion of such profit had been invested in the house at Lynn.

Held by the Court—That, in regard to notice to the creditor, the papers show that the notices required by law were duly published and served by mail upon Harvier. That if he did not receive the notice addressed to him that fact cannot affect the regularity of the proceedings. That [illegible] of Harvier that he attended the first meeting of creditors. That the facts in the case indicate that the matter of the relations of the bankrupt to the Astor House subsequently to 1860, and of the status of the house at Lynn, were made a subject of inquiry by creditors with reference to a discharge, and that none of those who had proved their debts deemed the facts to be such as to warrant the filing of specifications in opposition to a discharge; that on the merits the creditor has altogether failed on the proofs now taken in establishing that the bankrupt had after 1860 any interest in the profits of the Astor House, or that any part of the same was held in trust for him by Develin, or that the house at Lynn belonged to him or was purchased with his money; that on the contrary it is clear that Develin was the real as well as the ostensible proprietor, and that the bankrupt was not a partner with him or entitled to any share of the profits; that Develin paid the bankrupt a salary for services rendered in the hotel and allowed him to reside there, that being a son-in-law of the bankrupt and residing himself with his family at the hotel during a part of each year, he allowed the bankrupt's wife and three unmarried daughters to reside there and furnished them with money out of his own means for their support; that he also invested some money in trust for their benefit, the income to be paid to the bankrupt's wife during her life and the principal to the daughters after her decease; that this money was his own and a free gift by him; that the money invested in the house at Lynn is not shown to have belonged to the bankrupt; that but two debts were proved in favor of Develin, and they are shown to have been valid and subsisting debts; that the objections to the discharge fail and it must stand, and the petition of the creditor be dismissed with costs.

W. Watson for the creditor; T. Burrell for the bankrupt.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.
Before Judge Benedict.

PRISONER DISCHARGED.

The United States vs. David Gardner.—This defendant, who was tried on Wednesday, on the charge of having counterfeit money in his possession, with intent to pass it, when the jury failed to agree, was discharged yesterday, on his own recognizance, on motion of the District-Attorney.

POSTPONEMENT.

The United States vs. Benson Howard.—This case, an indictment for counterfeiting the internal revenue stamps found on matches, was, on motion, postponed till Monday next, when the defense will apply, on affidavit, for a further postponement. Bail was fixed at $10,000.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.

The United States vs. Moore S. Mason.—In the case of this defendant, who pleaded guilty to an indictment for presenting false vouchers at the Post-office, on account of the youth of the prisoner sentence was suspended and the prisoner discharged on his own recognizance.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 19.
Before Judge Brady.

IRREGULAR SALE OF PROPERTY—MOTION TO SET ASIDE REFEREE'S REPORT.

Herman Von Keller vs. Herman Schulting et al.—The plaintiff in this action sets out that Schulting sold to Messrs. Steinberg his stock of goods for $95,000, with a further agreement that they would give him one-third of all over $275,000 which the goods brought; that Schulting subsequently sold him this [illegible]; that the goods realized nearly [illegible] over $275,000, and that he is entitled to one-third [illegible] of this surplus, now held by the Steinbergs. Schulting answered that he was drunk when he made the agreement. The Steinbergs answered that the agreement was merely for $95,000 for the goods, that finding their trade better than they expected, they offered to give Schulting one-third of all they realized after deducting the contract price and [illegible]. [illegible] and that they received a letter from Schulting acknowledging the sale, and one from Keller directing them to give Schulting credit on his account for [illegible]. They say that the very next day Schulting

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Barnard.

Miss Elizabeth Ludlow, who died in Flatbush in 1861, by her will gave a legacy of $5,000 to found a Professorship in the Reformed Theological Seminary of New-York, to be named in honor of her father and mother. The Charter and Elizabeth Ludlow Professorship. During last the time she gave the money for the Seminary for the same purpose of founding the Professorship. [illegible]

When the will was read the heirs contended that the deceased lady had only intended to give one-fourth of the 100 to the Seminary, and yesterday morning the Counsel for the Seminary and the Counsel for the heirs agreed to the will stands, or is canceled and annulled by the gift in her life-time." After argument the Court gave judgment for the Seminary. Mr. Hand for the Seminary, Mr. Hand for the heirs.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—MAY 19.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

Adam Wahle et al. vs. Thos. H. Talmage et al.—This action grows out of the coal transactions set out in our report of yesterday in the case of Talmage vs. Wahle, and is of the nature of a cross action. The plaintiffs purchased of the defendants about 1,000 tons of coal by seven different contracts in writing. The plaintiffs alleged that only about 1,700 tons had been delivered, and claimed that they were entitled to recover the difference between the value of the 2,000 tons which were not delivered at the price paid and the market value of the coal at the time when it should have been delivered. The defendants claimed that the last sale of the contracts was made by one Foxwell, without their authority, and that they gave the plaintiffs notice to that effect the next day after the last offered to deliver the coal to the plaintiffs, who had refused to receive it, which was denied by the plaintiffs. All the contracts were in writing, and the defendants claimed that they had no notice of the revocation of his authority up to the times of the making of the last contract, and that the time when the contracts of the contract and the time when the coal should have been delivered, about $3 per ton and upwards. [illegible]

The Court directed a verdict for the plaintiff for $4,000, the amount to be heard in the first instance at General Term.

Goodrich & Wheeler for plaintiffs, Foot & Peet for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II—MAY 19.

Before Judge Monell and a Jury.

LOSS OF A LEG—CONTRIBUTIVE NEGLIGENCE.

Peter Fitzgerald vs. Wm. H. Dennett et al.—Plaintiff was in the employment of defendants, and by them engaged in piling lumber. The lumber being, as it appeared, improperly piled, fell, crushing the leg of the plaintiff, which had to be subsequently amputated. For the injury plaintiff seeks to recover $10,000 damages. Plaintiff's testimony being in, a motion was made to dismiss, on behalf of defendants, the complaint on the ground that it did not appear that the defendants gave any directions to plaintiff in relation to the manner of piling the lumber, and if plaintiff so piled it as to cause it to fall, the consequence would be the result of his own negligence, and he could not therefore recover.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

Before Judge McCunn.

THE FENIAN FUNDS AGAIN.

John O'Mahony vs. August Belmont et al.—In this case, Thomas J. Henderson made a motion in behalf of Thomas J. Barr, the receiver, to have the appeal from the order appointing such receiver dismissed. The motion was made on the ground that no [illegible] had been served on the Deputy Comptroller, [illegible] The motion was opposed on the ground that it should not be heard at Special Term, but must be made at General Term. Judge McCunn said the General Term of this Court had recently decided that a motion could be made at a Special Term. The Judge took the papers, and other motions in the case stand adjourned until to-morrow.

Thomas J. Henderson, for motion; Mr. Iselin, opposed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 19.

Before Judge Loew.

THE CARMAN'S DIVORCE CASE.

Carmann vs. Carmann.—This case, the proceedings in which have occupied the Courts, less or more for more than a year past, was again up on a motion for increase of alimony. The plaintiff obtained a decree of divorce against the defendant, he making no defense, but on the statutory entering a willingness that she should go taking her children with her. The present amount of alimony is $4,000 per annum, and it is sought to be increased to $12,000, that amount being held to be in proportion to the income of the defendant's estate, and only equitable to the increased expenditures of plaintiff. The motion was opposed on the ground that plaintiff had shown no proper necessity for such increased expenditure; that she had been very liberally provided for by the father of defendant in his will, by a bequest of property in her own right, and that the amount now paid her was abundantly sufficient.

The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision. Mr. Johnson for motion, Mr. Gerry opposed.

SURROGATE'S COURT—MAY 19.

Before Surrogate Hutchings.

ADMINISTRATION ON THE ESTATE OF ROBERT J. WALKER.

Upon the application of Mr. Sterne Chittenden, it was ordered that letters of administration issue to Mr. Duncan S. Walker, upon the estate of the late Hon. Robert J. Walker.

CITY COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

A MOCKSHOOKER'S CASE.

George W. Reed, &c., vs. Edward Lambert.—The plaintiff appears as executor of Henry W. Reed, deceased, who, it is alleged, during the years 1864 and 1865, employed the defendant to act as his broker. While so employed, it is stated that he purchased bonds at the risk of Henry W. Reed to the amount of $150,000, but that he never delivered the bonds either to Mr. Reed or his executor. When Henry W. Reed died, his son, Henry W. Reed, Jr., was appointed, and the plaintiff qualified as executor, and when a settlement was had between defendant and plaintiff, as executor, in August, 1867, it was found that there was a balance of $[illegible] due to defendant, and that the defendant then held the before-mentioned ten-forty and five-twenty bonds, amounting in par to $150,000, depositing all the interest coupons to said bonds, all of which, as alleged, to have been the property of plaintiff as executor of Henry W. Reed. It is alleged that the defendant unlawfully converted the bonds to his own use, and that notwithstanding demand by the plaintiff, since the conversion is to said that the bonds had increased in value to $182,000, which, after deducting the balance of $[illegible] which leave a balance of $[illegible] due to the plaintiff, and it was upon this sum that the suit was brought. The defendant's answer was a general denial. The action was tried in the Supreme Court in September last year, when a motion for a new suit, made by Henry C. Place, for, of counsel for defendant, was granted. A second trial was the result was after, and made before Judge Thompson in the City Court, and denied. The case was then taken to the General Term, where Judge Thompson's decision was reversed, and a new trial ordered, and announced in the City Court yesterday. Case continued.

Joshua Van Cott and George Red Dutton for plaintiff; Henry C. Place and Daniel T. Walden for defendant.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT AND OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barnard, J.

Adjourned to Monday, the 23d inst., at 10½ A. M.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.

Court opens at 11 A. M.

Short Causes.

[illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MAY 19, 1870.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, May 19—P. M.

The large offering of $2,000,000 of United States 5-20s to the Sinking Fund was rather a surprise to the market for the Public Funds, the most of it in the hedging shape, houses of FISK, COOKE and VERMILYE offered $5,000,000 of this sum, to wit, Messrs. FISK & HATCH, $2,000,000; SAY Brothers & Co., $2,000,000, and Vermilye & Co., $1,000,000. After the offers and awards were made known, the market for 5-20s gave way 1-16 ¢ cent.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

[illegible]

PERSONAL.

I AM GLAD YOU RECEIVED IT.

MISCELLANEOUS.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

CLOTHING.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

REAL ROMAN SASHES,

[illegible]

MILLINERY.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SURROGATE NOTICES.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 20, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st., corner Irving-place.
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. (Italian opera.) Characters by Miss Isabel McCulloch and Messrs. Lefranc, Petrilli and others.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCERS. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wyndham, Fisher, Gilbert, Miss Louisa Moore and Miss E. Mestayer.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
PLOT AND PASSION. Leading character by Miss Carlotta Leclercq.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
6th-av., corner of 23d-st.
FOX VS. GOOSE, and LOST ASHORE. Leading characters by Mr. John S. Clarke.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
FROU-FROU. Leading characters by Messrs. Geo. Clarke, Davidge, Lewis, and Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Fanny Davenport, and Mrs. Gilbert.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nully Pierie and Miss Pesla.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
MOSQUITO. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Messrs. Beckett and Warner.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LION OF NUBIA, and VETERAN OF THE OLD GUARD.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY. Birch, Wambold, Bernard, Backus, &c.

COOPER INSTITUTE.
8th-st., corner 3d-av.
LECTURE BY MISS EDITH O'GORMAN. Subject—"Convent Life and the Romish School System."

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.
☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and Sixth-av., and at No. 10 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.
☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notices.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.
We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The dispatches from Madrid by way of London and Paris contain reports that SERRANO is to be invested with royal powers by the Council of Ministers, and others, that ESPARTERO is to be crowned King, both events being contingent upon no other candidates being found. The Duke of MONTPENSIER has returned to Madrid, and his eldest son held a long conference with the Regent yesterday.... The London *Times* admits that no schooner in England can sail with the *Sappho*, which, it adds, was sailed and handled by an English Captain and a crew under his personal direction. The prize was not finally awarded to the *Sappho* until Wednesday afternoon. The judges reached this conclusion because the *Cambria* had disregarded the official instructions regulating the race, and the *Sappho* had faithfully obeyed them.... An article in the London *Times* of yesterday is described as particularly severe upon the Erie Railway management. The standard of commercial morality, it asserts, is lower in New-York than anywhere else in the world. What would be deemed crimes in England, it says, are there regarded as masterpieces of financeering.... The death of DAVID OCTAVIUS HILL, the Scottish landscape painter, is announced.... The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce object to the new shipping code as very imperfect.... The Emperor NAPOLEON will receive the official notice of the result of the *plebiscite* on Saturday, and will make an address of gratitude to the people and a promise to fulfill all liberal aspirations. The occasion is to be made one of a similar character to that of the opening of the Chambers. The Italian banker, CERNUSCHI, will not, it is said, be permitted to return to France. The Prince Imperial sprained his ankle yesterday, by a fall from a velocipede.... Arrests of persons suspected of complicity in the "regicide plot" continue to be made in Paris.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, during the morning hour, a memorial from citizens of Rhode Island was presented, asking Congress to do away with the property qualification now binding upon naturalized white voters, and notification was given of the proposed introduction of a bill upon this subject. A bill, among others, was introduced for the admission, free of duty, of photographs designed for exhibition, and a resolution looking to negotiations with Great Britain for the annexation of the North American Provinces. Bills from committees were reported, one to reduce taxation, and another regulating postal rates with foreign countries with which no treaties on this point are now established. A report was also received and ordered printed in answer to the resolution of inquiry in regard to reported improper influences having been used with reference to the Georgia case. The debate on the Fifteenth Amendment bill was then proceeded with, and continued until after 4 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

In the House a resolution was introduced in reference to compelling Mexico to fulfill its treaty obligations with this country. Among the bills introduced was one proposing Custom-house facilities for the transportation of Asiatic, Australian and European merchandise across the continent. A bill was passed turning over the steamer *Illinois* to the Quarantine Commissioners of this port, and another to dispose of various Government arsenals, among them that at Rome, in this State. The bill for the revival of commerce was debated during the morning hour, but no action taken. At the [illegible] the Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. During the debate which followed the San Domingo question and a variety of other subjects were treated at length, and a long discussion ensued upon an amendment providing for a Resident Minister at Rome, during which there was much excitement. The House finally adjourned at 5 o'clock.

GENERAL.

The steamer *Chicora*, of the Red River expedition, returned to Collingwood, Canada, on Wednesday evening, having been refused passage through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Gen. COOKE informed the officer commanding the British troops that nothing connected with the Red River expedition could pass through the canal. The Toronto papers advocate the construction of a canal round the Sault Ste. Marie on British ground, and the suspension of all privileges enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals.... The place, in the Cabinet, of Mr. KENNY, who has just been appointed Governor of "Manitoba," is to be filled by Dr. TUPPER, of Nova Scotia.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met yesterday in Philadelphia. The Moderator of the last Old School Assembly made the prayer, and the Moderator of the last New School Assembly preached the sermon. About 800 delegates are in attendance.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in Memphis, yesterday, a report was submitted in favor of overruling the veto power of a bishop in the General Conference by a two-thirds vote. The proposition was made a special order for Saturday.

RED CLOUD, JOHN RICHARD and 1500 Sioux arrived at Fort Fetterman on the 18th inst. The Chief and about twenty of the principal men are to set out for Washington.

The ceremony of opening the Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at Dayton, Ohio, took place yesterday, in the presence of the Governors of several of the Western States. The Asylum contains about 1,800 officers and men.

The Alpha Delta Phi Convention met yesterday, in Portland, Me., under the auspices of the Bowdoin Chapter. An address was made during the anniversary services in the evening by Gov. CHAMBERLAIN, President of the Society, and an oration by Hon. T. M. POMEROY, of the Hamilton Chapter.

The colored people of Baltimore celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment with a procession in which it is estimated there were 12,000 persons.... The colored people of Easton, Penn., are making extensive preparations for a celebration of the same event on Monday next.

The Senate Committee on the Judiciary made a report yesterday afternoon on the result of their investigation as to whether any improper means had been used to influence Senators on the Georgia question. They have not found that any Senator was influenced, unless it was through articles in the *Chronicle*, which were paid for indirectly by acceptance of three times their value for various kinds of newspaper work done for the active agents of the interests involved.

GILMORE's extensive shoe manufactory at North Raynham, Mass., together with the stock, machinery, &c., were totally destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is estimated at $70,000; insured for $60,000 in eighteen offices. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Four voting repeaters were brought before Judge CARDOZO, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, for the purpose of being bailed. They belonged in the Fourth Ward, and gave their names as THOMAS SCOTT, MARTIN RYAN, FREDERICK RODES, and HENRY MARTIN. They were admitted to bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

The annual Commencement of the Drew Theological Seminary took place at Madison, N. J., yesterday. Eight graduates received diplomas. At a meeting of the Trustees of the Seminary, held on Tuesday, the election of a President to fill the place of Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK, deceased, was postponed to the 2d of June next.

At the meeting of the Tenth Assembly District Union Republican Association last evening, charges were preferred against the President, STEPHEN H. KNAPP, of appropriating to unauthorized uses moneys placed in his hands by the Republican General Committee, and with holding back the tickets, so that they could not be used in time on election day. Mr. KNAPP denies the truth of the charges.

Judge McCUNN discharged two children from the control of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday, holding that they could not be detained until the payment of a board bill incurred under an agreement with their parents or guardian.

Capt. WM. HALL, formerly of the steamer *Pennsylvania*, was arrested, yesterday, on a charge of having smuggled a young lady's bridal outfit into this port. He was held in $1,000 bail by Commissioner OSBORN.

The Moral of the Democratic Victory.

It is only natural that the *World* should look at the result of the State and City election through its own spectacles. It sees things through the medium of colored glass. It finds in the vote a perfect confirmation of the policy which led it long ago to repudiate PENDLETON as a financier, and to discard FRANK BLAIR as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency. It discerns in Tuesday's triumph the fruit of "wisdom and moderation," as exemplified in an alleged withdrawal of resistance to the Fifteenth Amendment; in the selection of candidates having an "unobjectionable war record;" and in a supposititious determination to be guided by "justice, probity, and financial honor" in the treatment of the national debt. And the *World* commends this moral of the contest to the Democracy of other States.

All this is an excusable attempt on the part of a journal which, in many respects, is above its party, to render a service to that party by elevating it to its own plane. There is, too, this obvious basis for the *World's* arguments—the ticket nominated at Rochester was so far ahead of the average Democratic nomination, in personal character and professional respectability, that it really looked like the beginning of reform. But here the hopeful indications end. The credit won by the Democracy at Rochester was annulled by the great body of the Democratic nominations in New-York. What the State ticket did toward investing the party with respectability, was undone by the action of other organizations in this City. Locally speaking, there was neither wisdom nor moderation—there was only partisanship, reckless and defiant as ever. Nor, apart from the Rochester nominations, can it be truly said that the party in the State has yet taken a single forward step. So far from acquiescing in the Fifteenth Amendment, as the *World* asserts, the Democratic majority in the Legislature signalized the opening of the session by a wanton display of their hostility to that measure. Instead of conciliating the colored vote, they adopted the most effectual means of throwing it, irrevocably, into the Republican scale.

We are unable, therefore, to accept the *World's* interpretation of Tuesday's election. That event has no significance whatever as a revelation of an amended policy on the part of the New-York Democracy. The policy of the party has undergone no change. And the agencies it relies upon for the obtainment of its ends are, as Tuesday's experience proves, precisely those on which it has heretofore relied for victory. "The majority is indeed large," declares the *World*, which then explains the fact by the remark that it "is quite as much owing to the apathy of the Republicans as to the zeal of the Democrats." We cannot suppose that the *World* means what it says. It knows better. Undoubtedly, Republican apathy contributed not a little to the result. But Democratic frauds contributed much more. Fraud in voting—fraud in counting; fraud of the most shameless nature in this City, as everybody with his eyes open must have seen. The consequence is, indeed, a Democratic "triumph," but a triumph of the order common in New-York,—not one that admits of the lofty moral construction which the ingenious writer in the *World* puts upon it. We have learned that the metamorphosis of Democracy took place in the imagination only; on election-day the old temper reappears, and the old weapons win in the fight. That is the real lesson of the hour, and our contemporary in its optimism overlooks it altogether.

In what the *World* says respecting the condition of the Republican Party in the State, and especially in this City, there is unfortunately some truth. "Disorganization" is not too strong a term to apply to that condition. Its management needs more brains, more judgment, and, above all, more principle. A more energetic partisanship must be allied to a broader, more generous, and more judicious purpose—or the apathy which operated so disastrously last Tuesday will reappear in the Fall. The State must be redeemed by wise and honest leadership, and timely and honest organization, if it is to be redeemed at all.

Judge Black and Thurlow Weed as Historians.

Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK, who was Attorney-General under President BUCHANAN, and who was transferred to the State Department in December, 1860, when the general disruption of the Cabinet took place, has appeared as the champion of his old Administration—and of EDWIN M. STANTON! A more incongruous set of clients can scarcely be conceived, nor a more extraordinary advocate. Mr. BLACK deals largely in bitter personalities, with which we have nothing to do, but he makes some assertions which are so widely at variance with the accepted record of the period to which his story relates, that we feel called upon to consider them. His article appears in the *Galaxy* for June, and is written in answer to one on Mr. STANTON by Senator WILSON. He asserts that President BUCHANAN was not the weak and irresolute man he is generally supposed to have been; that the last months of his Administration were not marked by perturbation or indecision; that no member of his Cabinet dared to act in the interests of the embryo rebellion while in office, and that the accusations which have been made to that effect are base fabrications. He denies, *seriatim*, the charges that COBB deranged the Treasury; that FLOYD scattered the army; that TOUCEY sent the navy on distant service; that THOMPSON permitted the robbery of trust funds, or that Mr. STANTON, while acting as Mr. BUCHANAN's Attorney-General, ever wavered in his Democratic interpretation of the law as to coercion of States by the Federal Government. He declares that Mr. STANTON's Democratic opinions did not change when the war opened, but that he was emphatic in his professed adherence to them up to within a few weeks of his appointment as Secretary of War by Mr. LINCOLN, in January, 1862. He admits, however, that his conversion was a real one, and was immediately followed by a change of party relations. Judge BLACK has the grace to say that "he was not a mere fawning hypocrite."

We are not prepared to accept Mr. BLACK's assertions, nor to admit the force of his arguments. It is natural that he should seek to retrieve the evil reputation of the only Administration with which he was ever in any way connected, but for that very reason his statements must be received with allowance. We certainly are not disposed to accept a justification of Mr. BUCHANAN any the more readily because it is disguised under a pretended defense of Mr. STANTON.

By a singular coincidence, the number of the *Galaxy* containing Judge BLACK's defense, also contains a very interesting chapter from Mr. THURLOW WEED's forthcoming autobiography, bearing strongly upon the question we are considering. It gives a sketch of some of the most important incidents which transpired at the inception of the rebellion, and during that memorable period in which occurred what LABOULAYE called "the uprising of a great people." Mr. WEED states that while present at Mr. LINCOLN's inauguration, on the 4th of March, 1861, he discovered unmistakable evidence that rebellion had been deliberately planned, and that preparations for active hostilities were made. The magnitude of these preparations, as detailed by him, forbid the idea that Mr. BUCHANAN and his Cabinet should have been in ignorance of them, while outside persons saw all that was going on.

It is ascertained beyond all doubt that Mr. LINCOLN's assassination had been determined upon while he was en route for Washington, and the supposition that the event was to have been the signal for other important demonstrations is strengthened, if not confirmed, by Mr. WEED's narrative. He states that secret information was conveyed to him, while in Washington, that Harper's Ferry was to be seized, and that shortly afterward similar information was given with regard to the Navy-yard at Gosport. In both instances those important points were occupied by the rebels before the Government could take measures for securing an adequate defense. This, it will be remembered, was shortly after the 4th of March, and indicates a concert of action on the part of the rebels not at all consistent with an assumption that the Southern members, at least, of President BUCHANAN's *Cabinet*, were in the dark respecting it.

Our readers will also remember Gen. CASS' letter explaining the reasons which induced him to resign from the Cabinet in December, 1860. He could not remain in the Cabinet and yet be loyal to the country. All these facts lead to the conclusion that though it had been agreed upon that no open demonstration should be made by the South until BUCHANAN's Administration had terminated, still the rebellion was being plotted, and expedients for precipitating it were discussed. We believe there was a general understanding on that point, for we know that the subject was canvassed in army and naval circles for months, and that scores of officers resigned with a view to taking service in the rebel cause. We know, too, that numbers of others were approached on that subject, and refused to desert the Union flag. All this preparation could not have been carried on without some members of the Cabinet being apprised of it.

There is good reason to believe that at least two of Mr. BUCHANAN's Cabinet—Messrs. COBB and THOMPSON—were actively in the interests of rebellion for several months before the close of his Administration, and others were personally alive to the fact, if they did not participate in the conspiracy. At times the pressure brought to bear upon the President by the two Secretaries we have named, is said to have been so strong and embarrassing that he was moved to tears by his apprehensions. Indecision and timidity were the ruling characteristics of his conduct after Mr. LINCOLN was elected. Despite the assertions of Judge BLACK to the contrary, we are compelled to adhere to the accepted record of the events of that time, and we believe that it will pass into history, despite all Judge BLACK's efforts to change it.

What has the Pacific Road Done for California?

The effects of new channels of commerce are always incapable of being accurately estimated beforehand. Four years since, if any one on the Pacific coast had uttered any financial prophecy with perfect confidence, it would have been that the immediate results of the expected continental railroad would be unmixed prosperity to California and San Francisco. Another prediction would also have been made, though with less confidence—and that is, that the increased traffic and travel by land would have its usual effect on competing water routes, and that, after a temporary depression, the line of steamers to San Francisco would prosper as well as the railroad. This certainly has been the experience on the Sound and the Hudson River in similar competition.

It certainly seemed a rational forecast, that a road which could transfer a laborer for sixty dollars from New-York to San Francisco, would at once cheapen labor on the Pacific coast, and make all productions more profitable. Settlers, too, would undoubtedly be attracted by the delicious climate and cheap lands, or by the new chances of business, and would fill up town and country. All these reasonable expectations, however, were doomed to disappointment. Congress, by its rich subsidies of land to the Pacific Railroads, enabled them, in fact, to compete at ruinous rates with the Pacific Mail steamers. The latter did not apparently make sufficient popular efforts to turn the new tide of freight and travel, so that at present the great current both of commerce and of passenger business passes overland. Undoubtedly in a year or two more this will all change, as California itself recovers; but at present the land route has won the race in competition with the sea.

But the effects on California itself are the most singular. So far from the State prospering under the new order of things, it has not been for years in a worse condition. Business in San Francisco is flat; town lots are low; trade is sluggish, and a multitude of unemployed laborers have been besieging the city authorities for help and work. The explanation seems to be that the railroad brings, what the economists call "the distributing class" of the Central West in competition with that of the Pacific coast, and the wastefulness and extravagance of the latter have no chance against the economy of the former. That is, the exchangers, retailers, and wholesale dealers of Chicago supply inner California and Nevada with goods much cheaper than the San Franciscans can do it, and have beaten them out of the field. This leaves trade dull in the city, and everything suffers in consequence. Produce, too, from the interior near the railroad, goes eastward instead of to the capital. Too many laborers have crowded the city, and wages have not yet adjusted themselves. The whole State is in a condition of healthy transition. When it is over, she will resume more than her old prosperity.

Suburban Roads.

The overflowing population of New-York is constantly seeking homes in the environs of the City, and competition is always very lively between numerous places, possessed of uncommon natural advantages, to determine which shall best and soonest profit by the needs of their gigantic neighbor. Westchester, New-Jersey, Long Island and Staten Island—each has claims which its inhabitants are not slow in pressing, and each secures, it may be presumed, that share of attention which its merits ought to command. The high rents of the town, and the great heat to which it is subject in Summer, are substantially fixed elements; while a progressive increase of demand for business space, and a growing population, add constantly to the force which is thrusting New-Yorkers into the suburbs.

In some respects these suburbs are unsurpassed. Hardly any other great city in the world can boast of surroundings equal in beauty and convenience to those which ornament New-York Bay. The local drawbacks, incident in such a latitude to the mouth of a great river, easily disappear with proper drainage, and sanitary conditions then become all that could be wished. It is true that, as New-York is an island, water must be crossed to reach the contiguous shores. But the ferry service is swift and regular, and in a very few years bridges will probably obviate this slight inconvenience. Even now the localities nearest to town on the adjacent territory have become sites of themselves, and with further railroad facilities necessary for those who seek the pleasures and repose of a country life—a life, it may be added, more attractive here than almost anywhere else in a similar neighborhood; for the Winter's cold of this region is more temperate than the Summer's heat, and such is modern progress that hardly any convenience can be enjoyed in the Metropolis that is not to be had almost anywhere within twenty miles beyond its area.

We may venture to say, then, that our rural environs are all tolerably sure to grow and thrive apace. Yet the rate of their growth and prosperity must depend very much on good local management; and there is one highly important element in promoting or retarding such progress that deserves attention it too seldom receives. We refer to the roads, which, in not a few suburban districts, and even in some of those where most pains has been taken to gain an early and vigorous development, are in a state almost fatal to the interests the inhabitants have most at heart. In Staten Island, for example, one of the most charming spots near New-York, and one to which public attention has been much invited of late, many of the roads are simply disgraceful. The Richmond turnpike, say from the Old Quarantine ground to the Clove road, is enough to dissuade any investigator from settling or buying along its route. It is an earth road, and one of the worst of its class—a road such as those which MACAULAY describes in his description of the state of England in 1688. The soap-stone that crops so abundantly through the clayey soil is transmuted into mud in wet weather, and into dust in dry weather—both nuisances being almost intolerable. Bad as the road is in itself, so long a time has passed since it was mended that it has become in parts almost a Slough of Despond, and in all a direful causeway of deepened ruts, projecting bowlders, and hazardous chasms. It is idle to hope to gain popularity for the island, or to attract to it the money of capitalists, while such grave disadvantages as these not only exist, but are thrust directly and inevitably under the eyes of every explorer. There are other roads near New-York as little creditable and as hurtful to progress. The first thing to do in such localities is not to project parks or bridges or extra lines of boats, but to build new roads. Let the inhabitants manage this, and other desirable improvements will naturally follow.

It is surprising, with all our strides toward comfort and luxury, that in this first necessity of daily life we should still be so far behindhand. The lesson learned and taught by the ancient Romans, and by the modern MACADAMS and TELFORDS, seems to be entirely thrown away on us. It is surely time that we learned how to make decent highways. A country of such vast distances as this, cannot, of course, have first-class roads in all directions at once. But there is no excuse for not making a beginning; and that beginning may well be in the vicinity of great cities, where capital, labor, and population are abundantly adequate to do the work. In the race in which so many of our flourishing suburbs are now engaged, we may be sure, other things being equal, that the goal of substantial prosperity will be first reached by those that have the wisdom to construct thoroughly good roads, and to keep them in good order when they are made.

Naval Efficiency and Naval Economy.

The Naval Appropriation bill has at length been passed by the House. The most noticeable feature about the debate which ensued on several of its amendments was an obvious determination on the part of members to cut down expenditures which did not confer increased efficiency, and to sanction appropriations which did. It is quite obvious that to attract the proper class of men into the upper grades of the profession, its scale of remuneration must bear a reasonable proportion to the time and talent which the service demands, as well as to the rewards they would be likely to receive in other careers. There is an unmistakable and unanimous desire among all ranks of people to keep down expenditures, but the popular intelligence will not be deluded by a short-sighted economy which would ultimately cripple the energies and lower the status of a noble service.

It is quite certain, on the other hand, that Mr. DAWES pretty faithfully represents the current of public feeling in contending as he did for diminished expenditures in our navy-yards. It is impossible to explain away the fact that a dollar will go nearly as far in a private yard as two dollars will under Government supervision. Every one admits the necessity of a country possessing so vast a sea-board maintaining a few dock-yards for purposes of refitting and occasional construction; but it is plain that the Government would sacrifice neither dignity nor efficiency, and would certainly effect a great saving of money, by putting up its ship-building to private competition. We make no pretense of keeping any branch of our united service on such a footing as to be always prepared for war, and it has yet to be shown that a lavish expenditure on our arsenals will compensate for a lack of other resources in time of need.

There is one point, and perhaps only one, in which we might profitably imitate the example of European States in our naval organization—and that is the formation of naval reserves. We point with just pride to our thousands of citizen soldiers, who, without interruption to a career of peaceful industry, are trained to the use of arms and disciplined for service in the field. We have no counterpart to this among the sailors of our trading ships; but depressed as our mercantile marine is at the moment, it can still furnish a large enough proportion of volunteers, who would willingly undergo the training required for manning our ships of war when such a necessity arose. Our consistent policy has been to maintain permanently as few fighting men as is consistent with safety, and to place the defense of the nation as completely as possible in its own hands. The formation of a naval reserve among our native sailors would be a very wise extension of the republican policy of purely defensive armaments.

"A Reasonable Quantity of Clothes."

What is a "reasonable quantity of clothing?" Nine persons would probably give nine different opinions on that subject. We will not conjecture what would be the decision arrived at by ladies. But even men, who are now called upon to settle the question in behalf of the Government, would not often agree in their definition of a "reasonable" quantity. Some people think one coat a very good stock until it is quite worn out. Others like to keep a score or so in their wardrobe, so as to have some choice left open to them when they dress. Many men never possess more than a couple of pairs of boots at a time. Others like to have an array large enough to open a store with. It is all a matter of taste; only the Government, it appears, is determined at last to put a check on extravagance in dress.

The new Custom-house regulations will go far toward destroying the pleasure of homeward-returning passengers as they approach the beautiful harbor of New-York. Instead of admiring the lovely view, they will be dreading the overhauling of their trunks which is soon to throw them into agitation. The new regulations set forth that passengers will only be allowed to bring in "clothing made up for the passenger's own wear, in reasonable quantities." That is the great stumbling block. It will be left for a Custom-house officer to decide how many dresses your wife and daughter ought to carry with them, and how many coats you ought to have ordered from your tailor. It is also carefully specified that a passenger may only bring with him "a *few* books"—a very bad prospect for people who like to travel with a good supply of their favorite authors. And then, not only will the baggage be liable to an inspection, but every passenger, male or female, will assuredly be subjected to a personal search if the Custom-house officer takes it into his head to order it. Is not all this enough to spoil the joys incidental to "coming home?"

Are these strict regulations absolutely indispensable? Need there be any severe limit prescribed to the number of dresses a lady may choose to bring home with her? Of course, people who keep milliners' stores should be liable to "reasonable" restrictions. But this plan of taking an inventory of everybody's clothes, as if they had been seized for debt, looks too shabby and paltry for our Government to adopt. People have paid heavy taxes for some years without a murmur, but instead of their liberality being appreciated, they are now subjected to a few extra turns of the "screw." Why make any method of raising money for Government unnecessarily odious? Suppose a man does bring an extra coat or two with him, the Government can much better afford to let him do it than authorize its officials to reckon up garments, and appraise their value, like so many second-hand clothes dealers.

It is now admitted in England that no schooner there can sail with Mr. DOUGLAS' yacht, the *Sappho*. Mr. ASHBURY will also come to the conclusion by and by that Americans were really able to teach him something about yachting. In betting circles long odds would probably be given that in a fresh wrangle about measurement, or tonnage, or the wind, or some other fuss and nonsense which nobody can understand, Mr. ASHBURY will find a pretext for spreading his sails for Norway instead of New-York next July.

There are very many who will learn with sorrow of the death, in Paris, of Mr. WINTHROP SARGENT—once well known in New-York, although domestic afflictions and ill-health latterly withdrew him from much social intercourse. He was one of the best scholars of the day, a great reader, a shrewd observer of the world, and a man whom it was always a pleasure to meet; for his comments on topics of the hour were fresh and original, and couched very often in a vein of cynicism which was amusing without being ill-natured. His own sufferings had softened his nature, and no one could converse with him without recognizing the unusual worth of his character and disposition. The last few years were spent by Mr. SARGENT in a melancholy quest for that health which he was doomed never to recover; and the only consolation which his friends can have now is to know that in his final moments his sisters, Mrs. WILLIAM and Mrs. HENRY DUNCAN, were constantly by his side. His death makes one more gap in a choice group of New-Yorkers which death has sadly thinned within the last five years.

The President is very properly anxious to prevent a great "hunt of the Indians" if he possibly can. He has therefore directed the military commanders in the West to stop the threatened massacre on the part of volunteer and militia regiments. The Government, being alive to the danger before it, will doubtless manage to guard against it this time. But until we have a definite policy properly enforced, we shall always be liable to a repetition of these exterminating tactics on the part of those who consider Indians as so many vermin.

Some people thought that nothing more was necessary to insure a short cut to the East Indies than to open the Suez Canal. We pointed out at the time that there were other things to be considered—the cost of the tolls, and above all the almost insuperable difficulties connected with the navigation of the Red Sea. The commentary on our warnings has soon returned. Several vessels which availed themselves of the "short cut" have indeed arrived at Calcutta, but in a lamentable plight. A Sunderland steamer reached port with every stoker dead. Several other vessels have lost a large proportion of their hands. On the "P. and O." steamers, natives only are employed as stokers—and even they often succumb to the intolerable heat. They are sometimes hauled up on deck perfectly insensible, or jump overboard in a fit of madness. There is not a breath of air at such times in this fearful sea; rain has perhaps not fallen for several years; and even the young and the vigorous find all the vital powers tried to the severest limit. When vessels are sent on the journey without any preparation for it whatever, there is only one thing to be anticipated—great mortality among the crew, if not total loss of the vessel among the reefs.

The London *Times* is said by the cable— [illegible] a trustworthy authority in such matters [illegible] that the "standard of commercial morality is lower in the City of New-York than it is anywhere else in the world." Does the *Times* really [illegible] to say that the commercial standard is lower here than in communities which saw no harm in the Royal British Bank robbery, the Overend & Gurney frauds, innumerable insurance office and railroad swindles, and bubble companies devised solely for the purpose of cheating widows and orphans out of the small provision left for them? Does the *Times* forget the vast and outrageous swindle of the Bank of Bombay, in which the Government of Bombay was directly implicated? What about the English commercial panic of 1866, and the swarm of rotten banks which then crumbled away, leaving thousands of ruined families gazing helplessly and hopelessly upon the wreck? It is a pity that the London *Times* goes into comparisons.

There is something half absurd in the attitude of the Board of Health with regard to the sanitary condition of the City. The existence of huge manure heaps, for example, in the heart of a town, is an intolerable and pestilential nuisance; and such heaps could be quickly removed to a reasonable distance beyond the City limits. But the Board cannot be brought to act upon this common-sense view of the case. The Summer heat is already quickening the garbage into horrible forms of life, but the Board only becomes more profoundly indifferent. If the members only lived over a manure heap, they would not be so remiss in their duties as they now are. Can no one induce them to interfere for the welfare of the general public?

WESTON, the pedestrian, whose effort of a year ago or more to walk half way across the continent, was less successful than he anticipated, announces himself in readiness for another trip. This time he will not take to the open air, but will content himself by walking in-doors for twenty-two consecutive hours, in which time he calculates that he will have traversed one hundred miles of ground. The task is a great one, and if successfully accomplished, Mr. WESTON will win for himself the credit of having achieved the most remarkable feat of the kind on record. It is to be hoped he will make walking more fashionable among our young men than it is at present.

Among the characters in Mr. DISRAELI's novel is a certain "Monsignore Catesby,"—an English Roman Catholic of great experience in concocting plots for the "conversion of heretics." Catesby is represented to have burrowed underground like a mole in order to upset the religious convictions of the wealthy Lothair. Now, there is just such a priest as this well known in London, and, what is more, he is suspected to have had a hand in the perversion of the Marquis of BUTE—whose wealth is at least as great as that of Lothair in the novel, if his castles are not quite so splendid. The name of this priest is CAPEL. By a very odd oversight, if it was an oversight, Mr. DISRAELI has written "Capel" in one single instance instead of "Catesby,"—it appears in volume 3, page [illegible], of the English edition. This leaves no doubt as to the original of the character. Take the novel all in all, it is no wonder that a Roman Catholic paper tries to scare the "faithful" from reading it by declaring that it is desperately immoral. Perhaps that is the criticism which Mr. DISRAELI will enjoy the most.

Tristram Shandy says of his father, that a misfortune which gave him an excuse for haranguing would fairly balance a benefit that left him no room to talk; and the same may probably be said of Mr. MERVYN DARCY IRVINE, an Irish landlord, who was shot at and threatened the other day, and who has published a defiance of his enemies. He says his castle, won by the sword of his ancestors, is guarded by two hundred of his tenants, who keep watch and ward, and he sends challenges in all directions—to his tenantry, to the public, and to the ribbonmen—inviting them, one and all, to "come on." This gentleman, who seems to be "more Irish than the Irish themselves," would, no doubt, be very happy to see the aforesaid Ribbonmen "make regular approaches" to his hall-door in the day-time. But they are not likely to gratify him in this whim, though they may find other ways of keeping him in that state of personal vigilance which he seems to regard as the sum of human felicity.

"Democratic England," as M. FLOURENS calls her, has still a considerable infusion of aristocratic and family rule. There are nine noble or wealthy houses which contribute three members each to the British House of Commons; there are twenty-one pairs of brothers in the House, and in seven families father and son sit on the same benches. In fact, nearly one-third of the members of the popular branch of the Legislature are closely allied by blood to each other. The fact goes to prove that the House of Commons is more than ever a rich man's club, and that the artisan voter chooses from pretty much the same social cliques as the middle-class elector, who used to be always ready to vote for the Squire or "my Lord."

Rhode Island still demands a property qualification from its naturalized citizens, and it appears that the people of that State have only now become alive to the illiberal nature of this restriction. One hundred and fifty dollars of real estate is a requirement which savors too much of the exclusiveness of the Old England, to be tolerated any longer by the freedom-loving children of the New. Now that the Fifteenth Amendment has removed every disqualification from the citizenship of the colored man, it is time that the last vestige of aristocratic tradition should be taken out of the way of the white voter.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH, of Brooklyn, has boldly placed his veto on the late act of the Legislature authorizing an additional expenditure of two millions of dollars for the completion of the Prospect Park. The Mayor is himself a Park Commissioner, but has been chiefly remarkable in that capacity for being found in a minority of one. Unable to thwart his associates at the Board, he has evidently resolved to do so in his official position. The Park Commissioners of Brooklyn are a body of high-minded and honorable gentlemen, against whom nobody, unless, perhaps, the Mayor and a discontented section of inhabitants of the Ninth Ward, has ever brought an accusation of incompetency or jobbery. The Mayor is credited with a certain amount of rough honesty, though it would appear that the flagrant jobs of the purely Democratic City Boards are less heinous in his eyes than the stainless record of the Park Commission, the majority of whose members is Republican. We should imagine that the most admiring Democrat would set down this latest freak of the Mayor rather to the score of Dutch obstinacy, than of Dutch honesty.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS

EUROPE.

British Parliament—Marriage With a Deceased Wife's Sister—The Irish Land Bill—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, May 19.—The House of Lords tonight discussed the bill legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, which came up for its second reading. Lord HOUGHTON advocated the abolition of the restriction. He cited Talmudic authority to prove that such marriages had the sanction of the remotest antiquity. The Duke of MARLBOROUGH opposed, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE favored the bill. The Bishop of Ely made a speech against the bill, founding his argument on his experiences among the poor. The Earl of KIMBERLY, while he scouted the taste cited from Leviticus, maintained that such unions as this bill would permit were essentially immoral. The bill was refused a second reading by a majority of four, and the House adjourned. ....In the House of Commons to-night, Lord MILTON addressed an inquiry to Mr. GLADSTONE touching trade licenses in the Red River and Saskatchewan districts of North America. Mr. STANSFELD rose to reply to the question, Lord MILTON took offense and left the Chamber. Mr. STANSFELD proceeded to explain that the Hudson's Bay Company, who still had control of these territories, required no licenses. Lord MILTON, having returned, gave notice that he should repeat his inquiry to Mr. GLADSTONE to-morrow. This exhibition of temper produced quite a sensation in the House. After a skirmish over the Edmonds case, the House went into Committee on the Irish Land bill. An amendment was proposed by Sir JOHN GRAY enabling holders to free land lands from the tenant rights created by the act. After an unprofitable discussion the amendment was lost by a majority of 229. After the rejection of other amendments the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

GLASGOW, May 19.—The mail city of London from Trinidad de Cuba for the Clyde, with a cargo of 700 tons of sugar, got aground near Kircudbright, and is breaking up.

The Sappho Declared the Winner of the Prize—Workmen—The Erie Tunnel and Erie Management—The Tea Crop.

LONDON, May 19.—The Times has an article on the yacht race. It says: "There is no doubt or in England, probably, that can sail with the American yacht Sappho, which, throughout the match, was handled by an English Captain, and a crew under his personal direction. The Daily News of this morning explains that the telegram published on Tuesday by the Central Press Association, announcing the award of the prize to the Sappho, was premature. It was late yesterday afternoon when the Sappho was finally pronounced the winner. The judges arrived at the conclusion from the Cambria's having disregarded the official instructions regulating the race, but which were faithfully obeyed by the Sappho. ....The Telegraph this morning has a sensational paragraph giving the strength and plans of the Fenian organization in this country. ....The Times this morning has a remarkably bitter editorial article on the alleged mismanagement of the Erie Railway affairs, and the course pursued in relation to the shares in the stock market. The writer asserts that the standard of commercial morality is lower in the City of New-York than it is anywhere else in the world. What here in England would be deemed crimes, are there regarded as masterpieces of financeering. It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be a task equal in difficulty to the abolition of slavery....Dispatches from Hong Kong, via Bombay, give flattering accounts of the prospect of the tea and silk crops, which are said to promise largely above their average yield.

The Spanish Throne—Serrano and Espartero the Most Prominent Candidates—The Duke of Montpensier.

LONDON, May 19.—The news from Spain today is important though conflicting. Dispatches received from Madrid direct, report that the Council of Ministers is determined to confer upon Regent SERRANO royal attributes if no candidate for the throne is found within a reasonably short time. On the other hand some of the Continental news agencies have just forwarded telegrams to the effect that the Regency will thrust the crown upon ESPARTERO in default of any other solution of the situation. It is believed in some quarters that his resolution to decline the crown was not absolutely final.

MADRID, May 18, via PARIS, May 19.—The Duke of MONTPENSIER has returned to Madrid. His oldest son had a long conference today with the Regent SERRANO....It is rumored that the Unionist Party consent to the proposition that the present Regent be invested with royal attributes, and are intriguing to bring about that result.

Death of a Landscape Painter—The New Shipping Code—A Steamer Under Sail.

LONDON, May 19.—DAVID OCTAVIUS HILL, R. S. A., the eminent Scotch landscape painter, died today in his sixty-eighth year.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce object to the new shipping code as lamentably imperfect.

ANTWERP, May 19.—The ship Moody, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, has arrived. She reports that in latitude 47°, longitude 32½°, she passed a black steamer steering slowly east under sail, but was unable to communicate with her.

The Emperor and the French Vote—Cernuschi, the Banker—Accident to the Prince Imperial—The Plot.

PARIS, May 19.—The Emperor will visit the Chambers on Saturday next and receive the official announcement of the vote on the plebiscitum. He will then deliver an address, which, it is said, will be an expression of gratitude to the people and a promise to fulfill all liberal aspirations. The ceremony on the occasion will be similar to that of the opening of the Chambers. The Senators, Deputies, members of the Cabinet, high officials of the Government, and principal dignitaries of the Court will be present....It is reported that the Italian banker, CERNUSCHI, will not receive permission to return to France....The Prince Imperial fell from a velocipede, today, and sprained his foot. ....The Police made several more arrests, today, of persons believed to be connected with the regicide plot. Some house were searched and more bombs found.

LONDON, May 19.—The Duke DE GRAMONT, the newly-appointed French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is known to be Anti-Prussian in feeling and policy.

CUBA.

Another Execution—A Planter and Ex-Insurgent.

HAVANA, May 19.—RICARDO CASANOVA, a planter of Villa Clara, formerly connected with the insurrection, was executed today at Fort Cabanas. He met his death with firmness.

CANADA.

The Chicora Again Stopped at the Ste. Marie Canal—Construction of a Canal on Canadian Ground Recommended—The Cabinet.

COLLINGWOOD, Ontario, May 18.—The steamer *Chicora* arrived at 5 o'clock this evening, having again been refused permission to pass Ste. Marie Canal. Col. WOLSELEY, commanding the British forces, waited on Gen. COOKE, in command of the district, and asked the intention of the American Government with regard to the *Chicora*. Gen. COOKE replied: "My instructions are absolute; nothing whatever connected with the Red River Expedition can pass the canal. I must, therefore, absolutely refuse to allow the *Chicora* to pass."

TORONTO, Ontario, May 18.—The Globe and Telegraph this morning have strong articles in favor of building a canal on British ground round Sault Ste. Marie, and that the privilege now enjoyed by American vessels in Canadian canals shall cease until the question at issue is settled.

HALIFAX, May 18.—Mr. TUPPER enters the Dominion Cabinet as Minister-General, in place of Mr. KENNY, who has been appointed Governor of Manitoba.

Allow the Chicora to Pass Reversed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—With regard to the dispatch from Collingwood, Canada, received today, announcing that the steamer *Chicora* had arrived there, having been absolutely refused permission to pass the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, it should be added that the orders of this Government had not reached the commandant at the Sault when the *Chicora* sought to pass. Ere this the order under which she was refused has been reversed.

THE WEST.

"Bad Blood" and the Way to Washington—The Missouri Editors—The National Volunteer Asylum at Dayton, Ohio.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming, May 19.—A telegram from Fort Fetterman says that RED CLOUD and JOHN RICHARD, with 800 souls, arrived there yesterday morning. RED CLOUD, RICHARD, and about twenty of the principal men, will probably leave for Washington to-morrow, reaching Cheyenne in four or five days. They hold a council today.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 19.—The Missouri State Editorial Association held its annual meeting in Kansas City yesterday. The banquet of the Association was held last night, and the members went on an excursion to Fort Scott....A. C. WEAMS, indicted by the Grand Jury for his connection with the defalcation of the late City Treasurer, has been released on a bond of $5,000 on each indictment.

DAYTON, Ohio, May 19.—Gov. HAYS, of Ohio, and BAKER, of Indiana, Gen. SCHENCK, D. GRANTHAM, B. WOLCOTT, of Wisconsin, and other civilian guests, with Hon. R. B. GUNCKEL, Acting Manager of the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, visited that institution this morning at 10 o'clock, and were received with much enthusiasm by the officers and men, who now number about 1,800. A band of music met the procession, and an artillery salute announced the approach of the distinguished visitors.

Escaping Prisoners Shot—Red Cloud Not at Fort Fetterman—Iowa Road Cases Again.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Yesterday afternoon a gang of six or eight prisoners made a desperate attempt to escape from the State Prison at Joliet by running through a gate while a team was passing. The guards fired on them, killing two. The balance were captured. ....Judge DILLON, in his United States Court at Des Moines, Iowa, has given a decision on the railroad bond case of Christopher Lansing vs. the Treasurer of Muscatine County. It appearing that it was impossible to have a writ of mandamus executed by State officers, and to collect the taxes, the United States Marshal is ordered to do it in the Counties of Lee, Johnson, and Muscatine. The Court said it was important that the people understand that they must abandon all hope of escape from payment of these bonds. They must be paid, and the officers of the Court will be sustained by the power of the Government.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A telegram, received here from Cheyenne, announces that RED CLOUD had not arrived at Fort Fetterman up to the 17th inst. His arrival there had been expected two days earlier than that date.

Destructive Fire in St. Paul—Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special dispatch to the Tribune, from St. Paul, says a fire broke out this morning in a building on Third-street and soon communicated to a concert-hall adjoining, both of which were destroyed. The latter building was occupied on the first floor by ROCHELL's furniture establishment, and on the second floor by BRYANT & STRATTON's Commercial College and lodging-rooms. Nothing was saved. The building adjoining, occupied by F. WEBERG as a saloon, and HAUGERT & Co., commission-store, was also destroyed. The fire then crossed Third-street, and destroyed PUTNAM's grocery-store and adjoining building, also GREENLEAF's building. The loss is between $60,000 and $80,000. Two young men in BRYANT & STRATTON's building were obliged to leap from a third-story window to the ground, a distance of nearly 100 feet. Both were badly injured, and one at least will die. A woman and a child perished in the flames.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Celebration of the Ratification by Colored People in Baltimore—Preparations in Boston, Penn.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—The colored citizens of Baltimore are to-day celebrating the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a grand procession and other suitable demonstrations. The procession formed on Broadway, East Baltimore, and after marching through the various streets and passing through Baltimore, westwardly, reached South-street at 11:55, and was one hour passing the Western Union Telegraph Company's office. The number in the procession is variously estimated at from eight to twelve thousand. In the front carriage of the procession were seated Hons. HORACE MAYNARD and WM. S. STOKES, of Tennessee, and Gen. H. H. HEATH of New-Mexico. FREDERICK DOUGLASS was in the second carriage. Most of the Government officials of the city, the Collector, Postmaster, Surveyor, Naval Officer, internal revenue officers, were in the line. Among the more prominent civilians were C. C. FULLER and Hon. W. L. ALBERT, military, civic and benevolent organizations, and the different trades and clubs were represented. Among the military represented were the Butler Zouaves and the Boys in Blue, the Pioneer Corps of Washington, representatives from Excelsior Brigade of Philadelphia, and large delegations representing organizations from various parts of the State. There were seven full bands in the procession, beside a number of drum corps. A number of portraits of distinguished men were borne by the different delegations, including that of HENRY WINTER DAVIS, with the motto, "The iron hand that held Maryland to her allegiance;" that of WM. LLOYD GARRISON, with the motto, "The liberator has at last been heard;" and that of THADDEUS STEVENS, with the motto, "*Beer-Sama.*" The procession is now passing through the streets. So far the most perfect order and quiet have prevailed.

At the conclusion of the procession, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, at Monument-square, a meeting was organized, with Mr. ISAAC MYERS President, and about thirty Vice-Presidents. Addresses were delivered by Prof. J. M. LANGSTON, of Washington; Hon. J. A. J. CRESWELL, Postmaster-General; FRED'K DOUGLASS, Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, of Tennessee; Hon. F. SAWYER, United States Senator from South Carolina; J. SELLA MARTIN, Washington; Gen. H. H. HEATH, New-Mexico, and GEO. T. DOWNING, of Washington. The entire square and adjoining streets were filled with people. The celebration was in every respect a success, most creditable to the colored citizens of Baltimore and Maryland.

EASTON, Penn., May 19.—The colored people of Easton and vicinity are making extensive arrangements to celebrate the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment on Monday next. Senator REVERS will be present and deliver an address in the Public Square in the afternoon. A parade and collation will form part of the rejoicings.

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad—Election of Directors in Boston—Wires.

BOSTON, Mass., May 19.—At the annual meeting of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, today, the following Board of Directors were chosen: Messrs. Francis B. Hayes, Uriel Crocker, Isaac Rich, Jacob Sleeper, Chas. J. Morrill, George S. Curtis, of Boston; Andrew V. Stout, New-York; Frederick Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; Andrew Pierce, Jr., St. Louis; Wm. H. Coffin, Clyde, N. Y.; Oliver Ames, North Easton, Mass.; Jas. Buchanan, New-York; Charles R. Harwood, Gardiner, Me.... A fire in FULLER's lumber-yard, Charlestown, last night, destroyed a large quantity of lumber. The morning, the best correspondence of CLARK PARSIDER was blinded with the contents. Loss trifling; insurance [illegible] in Phoenix of Hartford, $2,000 in Home, N. York, $2,000 in People's, of Worcester. The building was insured $1,000 in the Norfolk Mutual.

RELIGIOUS BODIES.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia—The Methodist Episcopal Church South Votes Favor of Mission.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church met this morning at the First Church. The spacious building was thronged in every part. The proceedings opened with prayer by Rev. M. W. JACOBUS, of Allegheny, Penn., Moderator of the last Old School Assembly, followed by a sermon on "One Spirit and One Body, the Ideal of the Christian Church," by Rev. P. H. FOWLER, D. D., of Utica, N. Y., Moderator of the last New School Assembly. About 200 delegates are in attendance. The proceedings were of the utmost interest, commanding the rapt attention of delegates and auditory.

Dr. J. T. BACHUS, of Schenectady, was elected Moderator by acclamation, and the Assembly adjourned. The Synods will report to-morrow, and the Reconstruction Committee on Saturday.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South) met at the usual hour this morning. Bishop PAYNE presiding. The Committee on Literature presented a report severely criticising the manner in which the books and tracts of the Annual Conference are kept, and proposing a uniform system for keeping the same. The report was adopted. The Committee on Episcopacy made a long report on the subject of the veto power of Bishops, to the effect that the General Conference by a two-thirds vote may overrule a Bishop's veto. The report was made the special order for Saturday next.

The Southern Presbyterian Assembly—The Methodist Episcopal Conference.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met in the Second Presbyterian Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., and was opened with an able sermon by Rev. STUART ROBINSON, D. D., Moderator of the last Assembly. After the sermon Rev. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, Virginia, was elected Moderator. The Assembly then adjourned until to-morrow morning. A large number of eminent divines of the South are present, and questions of great importance will come before the Assembly.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 19.—In the Methodist Protestant Church a resolution was adopted recommending to the annual Conference the call of a General Convention, to be held in Lynchburg, Va., on the 3d Friday in May, 1871, for the purpose of considering certain alterations in the Constitution of the Church. Attention was called to a telegraphic statement that a message had been received from this Conference by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, proposing a consolidation of the two Churches. The statement is incorrect, no such proposition having emanated from this General Conference. The appointment of fraternal messengers to the next General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South was vested in the President. After the adoption of a vote of thanks to the President of the Conference, and a response by him, the exercises were concluded with appropriate religious ceremonies. The Conference then adjourned *sine die*.

Fatal Accidents—Water Drives Lost by Vacuum Apparatus.

CONCORD, N. H., May 19.—Today Elder PETTINGILL, of Carroll, who was engaged to preach at Sandwich, while loading his household effects, preparatory to moving, received a severe blow in the stomach. He seemed to recover from its effects and walked about two miles, when he fell and died immediately. He was about sixty-five years of age.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 19.—Mrs. ANN MADDEN, a poor woman living on Water-street, in this city, was run over and killed in Montgomery-street last night by the cars of the Central Railroad.

A breakman on the Susquehanna Railroad, named PATRICK HEALY, was killed yesterday at Wells Bridge by falling between the cars....A man named MICHAEL COUROT was killed at Fort Schuyler, a few miles above this city, yesterday, by his team falling through a canal bridge. He leaves a wife and four children.

BANGOR, Me., May 19.—Four men were drowned at Piscataquis Fall, on the Penobscot River, this morning. They were part of a boat's crew of eleven men, who were taking a drive of logs in violation of orders they attempted to cross the river while the water was rough, and their bateau being upset four were drowned. These names are JOSEPH CORLISS, Richmond, N. H.; J. GULLIFER, Weston, Me.; J. BUTMAN, Chester, Me., and D. MCPHAIL, Cape Broken, N. S.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical.

ORPHEON SPRING-TIDE FESTIVAL.

The fifth Spring-tide festival of the Orpheon Society's free schools was held yesterday afternoon and evening, at the Academy of Music. The house was filled, and great satisfaction was expressed at the entertainment, which had real merits in respect of variety and of earnestness of purpose on the part of the executants. The principal soloists were Mme. SALVOTTI and Mrs. SARAH KAVAN, soprano; Miss ANNIE MASON, contralto; Mr. HENRI KOWALSKI, pianist; Mr. GEORGE S. WEBB, tenor, and Mr. GEORGE C. DETO, bass. Besides the aid of these artists, the services of D. L. DOWNING's Seventy-first Regiment band had been enlisted, and of course the aid of the chorus of Orpheon choir boys—all denoting intelligent and careful instruction—was had. In the afternoon "The War Song of the Christian Soldier," words and music by Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, and "When he Told Me," song and chorus, with music by Mr. JEROME HOPKINS; and a "Psalm for the Union," composed by Mr. H. W. HILLS, were new and conspicuous features of the bills. In the evening, religious music was sung in vast quantities, and a fresh galop, "The Lotus Club," decidedly entertaining in rhythm and noticeable for sprightly and elaborate instrumentation, was rendered, as was most of the music, under the direction of its composer, Mr. JEROME HOPKINS. The success of the latest Spring-tide festival offers renewed assurance that Mr. HOPKINS' generous labors have not been fruitless, and that the fact has abundant recognition from all.

Arrival of the Havana Steam-Ship Missouri.

The steam-ship *Missouri*, which left Havana on May 14, reached this port yesterday. Her advices were promptly at hand, thanks to the courtesy of Purser HEMSTREAD. Our correspondence, giving details of recent important engagements and other late news, is crowded out of this edition, and will be given to-morrow.

Disorganization of Policemen.

The Board of Police have lately manifested extreme severity in their dealing with the delinquents of the force, and yesterday evinced this disposition by the dismissal of the following patrolmen from the department: Christopher Bishop, Eighteenth Precinct; John F. Hughes and George C. Osborn, Twenty-seventh Precinct; William S. Vaughan, Sixth Precinct; and Lawrence Cronin, Twenty-eighth Precinct. Jerome S. Lawrence, doorman at the Central Office, was also dismissed.

The Lafayette Mystery—Coroner's Inquest.

The Coroner's inquest touching the death of CHARLES DOTTERDINE, who was found on Tuesday afternoon among the rocks on the bay side of the Morris Canal, at Salterville, near Lafayette, N. J., was commenced last evening in Bergen City. Several witnesses were examined who detailed the circumstances of the finding of the body, as already published. The inquest was adjourned until Monday evening.

Almost a Wife-Murder.

Justice AMZI DEAN, of Newark, yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of PHILLIP DOMANE, a resident of No. 94 River-street, and an old inmate of the State Prison. Justice DEAN was called to the bedside of the woman, who was thought to be dying by some of her friends, and upon visiting her he found her covered with wounds and bruises inflicted by the blows and kicks of her husband, but it was alleged that they were not the cause of the officers for similar offenses, and been pardoned by the Governor. They will be held until the result of Mrs. DOMANE's injuries shall be ascertained, when they will be tried for assault with intent to kill, and have warrants sworn out against them by District-Attorney KINGSLEY, Mr. BIRD, Mr. BOYLAN, Mr. HAYES, and other of the United States District Court. The Grand Jury in the United States Court will be convened in a short time and [illegible]

A SELF-EVIDENT PROPOSITION.

Habeas Corpus Cases in Hudson County—Judge McCunn's Decision—Cases Dismissed.

A habeas corpus came up before Judge McCUNN in the Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, in which it was sought to discharge from the custody of the Superintendent of Charities and Correction two children, named, respectively, JOHN and MARY ANN GREEN. It appeared from the papers used, and statements made on the motion, that about four years ago their mother, a widow, being unable to support the children, consigned them to the care of the Commissioners pending contemplated arrangements to place them in charge of a certain Roman Catholic Educational Society. When the children were placed in charge of the Commissioners, an agreement was made by the latter with the mother of the children that for all time that they should remain there beyond three months the mother would pay at the rate of $10 per month board, and under this agreement a board bill of about $400 had accrued. The discharge of the children was opposed by the Commissioners on the ground that under this contract the amount due for board of the children should be paid either by their mother, or else by the Society to which the children were about to be removed. The issues were argued by A. J. BRIGHT on behalf of the children, and by Mr. CUMMINGS on behalf of the Commissioners. While it was contended that the mother was at liberty to place her children where, she was entitled to be free from the accumulated bill. Judge McCUNN held that no claim could be properly made against the Society to whose care the children were thrown in consequence; that the Commissioners in circumstances to pay the Society, but it might be a question for the Court hereafter if it could interfere to enforce the contract as a condition precedent to the discharge of these children. But, inasmuch as it appeared that, indeed, was admitted, that the children were, indeed, improperly detained, and while it was equally clear that was in a condition to provide for them in future, it would be unreasonable and unjust, under the circumstances, to deprive the mother of the control of her children. The children were accordingly discharged from restraint, and left in charge of their mother.

THE SCHULTE MURDER.

Testimony for the Prosecution and for the Defense—Was the Accused Insane?

In the Hudson County Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, the trial of CHAS. SCHULTE for attempting to kill his wife by cutting her throat last March, in Hudson City, was continued. The prisoner is about seventy years old, and does not seem to comprehend his unenviable position.

The first act up on the defense is insanity, illustrated by a long and systematic course of ill-treatment of the husband by the family.

The first witness, THOMAS SCHULTE, uncle of the prisoner, testified that on the 8th of March, he went home in the afternoon drunk and cursed his wife; the nephew then drew from his pocket the witness and his daughters fled from the room; about eight o'clock the same evening he went into the bedroom and saw that the door was fastened; he knocked and the door was opened by his wife; the prisoner then came out of the bedroom and struck witness a blow on the head; witness then went into the room; the prisoner followed; witness then went out into the hall; the prisoner followed; witness then went down stairs; the prisoner followed; witness then went out into the street; the prisoner followed; witness then went to the house of a neighbor; the prisoner followed; witness then went home; he was still drunk; witness left the prisoner.

WILLIAM DOMANE, the son-in-law, testified to having seen the prisoner in the yard, to kill his wife; when he was kicking the door the family found it no use to him and went for them; prisoner and witness followed the family into the house; witness then heard the prisoner say as above recited, and added that when he passed the prisoner of Mrs. Schulte to the prisoner, said he thought he had killed the prisoner; witness then left.

The evidence for the prosecution then closed, when Mr. ROWE, counsel for the accused, opened, by observing that he proposed to show that the cruelty with which his client had been treated by his own family, drove him to insanity; that he was driven from food or lodging when they could give him none; they had taken a bed to deny it to him; they starved him a place under the dining-room table; and this while they were living and making a show on the money which the prisoner had accumulated. Counsel also proposed to prove that in 1865, the accused had occasion to go to Chancery, and the Court, in the decree, made over all his property, valued at $20,000, to his wife, and upon his return found the man DONOHOE had usurped his place as head of the family.

The Court here ruled that in order to allow such latitude to the defendant's counsel, some legal evidence of the insanity of the prisoner at the time of the commission of the act must be shown.

CORNELIUS GRAHS was the first witness called for the defense. He testified that he was Overseer of the Poor in Hudson City; the defendant came to his house last Fall and threatened starving his family; he said he was "a good man, but was driven to be bad;" he "used thinks a dog;" the defendant was deeply excited and very wild in his manner.

SARAH SCHULTE, daughter of the defendant, testified that on the 8th of March she saw her father coming across the street intoxicated, with two boys leading him; for sixteen years he would get drunk every day but Sunday; he had always had good treatment by his family.

Mrs. MARY POLTE, daughter of Mrs. Schulte, swore that she saw her father drawing through the sand on that day; she did not call him father, because he had been so long [illegible]

Three other witnesses were called, whose testimony was but little different in particulars to that given by the witnesses named above. The case was adjourned to today.

The Anti-Usury Society—Annual Meeting—Resolutions.

The annual meeting of the Anti-Usury Society was held yesterday at Sheppard's Hall in Eighth-avenue, Mr. EDWARD PALMER, President in the chair, and J. K. INGALLS, Secretary. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It is the prayer of all good people that the will of God may be done on earth as it is in heaven, and righteousness thus established in the world; and

Whereas, Usury or interest on capital is wholly unrighteous, directly opposed to the divine will, and an oppressive and ruinous tax upon industry;

Whereas, The blind leaders of the blind in Church and State are sanctioning and upholding this specious system of injustice; therefore

Resolved, That we will do what we can to bring the light of truth to bear upon the subtle system, in the full assurance that when its true character is seen and understood all honest people will unite in the determination to bring it to an end.

Resolved, That we will not passively allow ourselves or others to be deluded by a deceptive use of terms. The word "usury" has been the synonym of the word "interest" in reproof for the sin of usury. The assertion of law given to any part of it and calling it legal interest is a blasphemous system which has been used by ancient Babylon and modern Babylon all forms of time been truly regarded as unjust and oppressive.

Resolved, That even at one per cent, usury giving ten thousand a year to every millionaire from the hard earnings of honest labor, the power of the system to injure and oppress would still be sufficient to give the low perpetual control of the many, literally subject moral principle and prevent the establishment of truth and righteousness.

Resolved, That it is not against persons or classes that we war, but against an old system of iniquity entailed upon us, in which we are all now more or less involved, and from the guilt of which we can only absolve ourselves by uniting in an earnest effort to have it abolished.

Resolved, That until our country is delivered from the morally-blinding, insidious and all-corrupting power of usury, we cannot reasonably expect that many will maintain their moral integrity, or be able to withstand the swelling tide of moral corruption which this wicked system has brought upon us. Indeed, it is not to be regarded as generalizing, amazing as much injustice, degradation and suffering upon mankind, could not be tolerated among us if it had not already so far undermined our moral principle and blunted our eyes.

Resolved, That it is only by the abolition of the specious and overpowering system of iniquity that we can be saved from moral ruin, and that the overwhelming moral corruption which are its legitimate results.

After some further business the meeting adjourned.

The Vote for Judges of Common Pleas and Marine Court.

The following statement, compiled from official returns filed at Police Head-quarters, shows the votes cast in this City, at the recent election, for Judges elect of the Court of Common Pleas:

Richard L. Larremore	[illegible]
Hamilton W. Robinson	[illegible]
Charles H. Van Brunt	[illegible]
Joseph F. Daly	[illegible]

The vote, as ascertained, for Judge SHEA, for the Marine Court, amounts to 61,455; for Judge JOACHIMSEN, to 61,455. The vote for Judge TRACY has not been received.

Release of the Sarnoses Cleopatra and Celestia.

Col. WHELEN, of the Secret Service Division, lodged information with Collector GRINNELL, on Thursday last, against the steamers Cleopatra and Celestia, running between this port and Havana. He charged the vessels with having been used for the purpose of smuggling cigars, &c., into this City. The smart steamer which was communicated against the steamers [illegible]

FIGHTING FOR THE SPOILS.

The Democratic Politicians Hard Scuffling—Wrestling Matches of Wards.

The political situation in Trenton continues to excite the indignation of the citizens who are witnessing legislative entanglements while the present state of affairs lasts. The Charter election held in April last resulted in a tie in the Common Council, giving a tie vote for Councilman in the Seventh Ward. At the first meeting of the Council, after the election, the Republicans demanded an equal division of the offices to be filled, and the other patronage of the City Government. The Democrats were at instant to accept this, and demanded a special election in the Columbian Ward, in the Ward before any other business should be attended to. The Seventh Ward is naturally Democratic, and for the sake of certain local disciplines. The Republicans refused to order a new election on the ground that no business transaction by the body before organization would be valid, and they refused to organize without an equal division of the spoils. On with the refusal of the Democrats to organize upon the plan proposed by the Republican members, the matter stands at present. Meantime, all the old City officers, including the Police, are continuing to do the duties of their positions, and the Republicans positively declare that they will not, under any circumstances, grant the payment of their salaries, the City Government is promised to be carried on quite economically. At a regular meeting of the Common Council will be held on the 2d Monday in June, but from present appearances it is very likely that no compromise will be effected. The Democrats threaten to appeal to the Supreme Court, which meets in June, for a mandamus to compel the Council to order a special election for Seventh Ward, but as the Council has not been legally organized there would seem to be no one upon whom a mandamus could be served.

The Recent Mount Tragedy—The Trial of Thomas Halloran Continued.

The trial of THOMAS HALLORAN for the murder of his wife was continued in the Morris County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday.

LAWRENCE HAGAN, brother of the deceased murdered woman, testified that after the murder his wife was at HALLORAN's house; saw the prisoner there; he said he had "pulled his wife upstairs, and she was a heavy load."

PATRICK HAGAN, another brother, testified that on Saturday morning, he saw the marks of blood on the door, kitchen floor and on the walls; also on the ceiling, which was eight feet high.

BRIDGET HAGAN, wife of the previous witness, testified that she saw Mrs. HALLORAN the day before her death; she did not speak, and gave no proof of her being in pain; the prisoner said to his wife, "Bridget, did I lay my hands on you more than I ever did before?" the woman made no answer; witness noticed that bruised Mrs. HALLORAN's face; the prisoner said she fell against the door; he had to do so to get there "if he had not stepped back the world, that always hemmed down the stairs;" witness saw blood on the walls and ceiling of the kitchen.

Much more testimony to the same effect was taken for the prosecution.

MICHAEL HALLS testified that one morning he was in his house, tumbling out of bed, when Mrs. Hogans' house, where he was, a woman struggling with a man; she pulled loose from him, and came to witness; it was Mrs. HALLORAN, and the man was the prisoner; she complained that HALLORAN had beaten her and did not feed her, while her children needed food.

CATHERINE HUGHES testified that Mrs. HALLORAN was never in her house, to her knowledge.

HENRY MAGARROW had seen Mrs. HALLORAN in Morristown.

JOSEPH HANCOCK, a farmer, corroborated this testimony.

The counsel for the prisoner here called that witnesses who were not present, and the Court adjourned to today.

The case will probably be given to the jury today.

Funeral of Gen. J. Egbert Farnum.

The funeral of Gen. J. EGBERT FARNUM took place yesterday. The services at his late residence in Stuyvesant-street, near Second-avenue, were very impressive.

The remains reposed in a beautiful coffin with silver mountings and plate, on which was inscribed the words: "JOSEPH E. FARNUM, died May 11, in the forty-seventh year of his age." The funeral service was read by Rev. MERCHOOLE, who spoke feelingly of the deceased and his services. The Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, Colonel WILLIAM ZOLLNER, commanded by Col. JOHN K. FORLEY, arrived at Stuyvesant-street at 2 o'clock, and drew up in line opposite the house, presenting a splendid appearance. At 2½ o'clock, all preliminaries being made, the coffin, covered with wreaths, was borne by the pall-bearers, six Zouaves, the Governor's Island Band playing a dirge.

The pall-bearers were Gens. E. F. FERNSWORTH, C. J. Graham, T. E. Finlo, J. D. McGregor, Hopkinson, DeLoss; Cols. H. L. Potter, M. Burns. The casket was placed in a splendid hearse, which was waiting to receive it, drawn by four white horses. The procession then passed over to Second-avenue; down the avenue to Ninth-street; through Ninth-street to Broadway; down Broadway to Hamilton Ferry; thence to Green-Wood Cemetery, where the remains were finally deposited.

African Methodist Episcopal Conference.

The New-York Annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church opened its fifteenth session yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Bridge-street Church, Brooklyn. The following standing committees were appointed:

On Finance—W. H. Winder, T. Gould, D. Dorrell, W. H. Turpin, R. Lynch.

On Religious Services—T. Gould, D. Dorrell, W. H. Winder, W. H. Turpin, R. Lynch.

On Order—W. H. Winder, D. Dorrell, T. Gould, W. H. Turpin, W. T. Cole, E. Wesley.

On First Studies for 1870—A. C. Crippin, R. B. Davis, A. J. Dudley.

On Second Year's Studies for 1869—W. T. Cole, T. Gould, D. Dorrell.

On Dollar Money—W. H. Turpin, W. H. Winder, T. Gould, R. Lynch, R. T. Thompson, D. Dorrell.

After the presentation of the annual financial reports by the various ministers from their respective charges, the Conference adjourned.

Sermons by Rev. W. M. WATSON and Rev. JAS. HYATT were preached in the afternoon and evenings, on subjects appropriate to the occasion.

Brentano's Budget.

Mr. BRENTANO has covered the counters of his new store, No. 39 Union-square, with all the latest foreign publications. In the first place, he has a copy of the *London Post-office Directory* for the convenience of his customers, a book in which the address of every storekeeper or householder in London can be found. Then he has a large and choice variety of Gaude-books, beautifully illustrated. The last steamers bring him an abundant supply of the Graphic, with some beautiful engravings, (among which the American sketches cannot be included); the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, *Nature*, the *Saturday Review*, and VEFFORIES SARDOU's new comedy of "Fernande." There is everything to be had in this convenient store which the lover of periodical literature can desire.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agriculture and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

Foreign Intelligence.

The Third Note Between the *Cambria* and *Sappho*; Sickness Forced in Florence; Arrests of Sisters in Paris; Debate on Infallibility in the Ecumenical Council; The Red River Troubles; Official Announcement of the Vote on the Plebiscitum; The Case of Capt. Eyre, at the Bombay.

General Topics.

Long Branch in May—Preparations for the Coming Season; The Hundred and Rule Railroad; Murders in Rochester and Saratoga; Tattoo Attention; The Bradley-Fisher Feud; Review of Tourgee's New Novel; The Loyalty of Gen. Thomas Vindicated; Decoration Day; Death of Gen. Robert Wilson; The Son of Henry Clay; The Rights of Revenue Officers; Spring Trotting Meeting at the Fashion Course; Boating on the Hudson; The Trade in Human Hair.

Political Affairs.

Summary of the Proceedings of Congress—Debate on Polygamy and the Enfranchisement of the Fifteenth Amendment; The City and State Elections; Platform of the North Carolina Republicans; The Situation in Virginia; Delaware Politics; The State Council.

Local Intelligence.

Mrs. Stanton on the Richardson-McFarland Case; The Gloucester Murder; A Lawyer's Fees; All for the Richmond Sufferers; Convention of the United States Tuition Commission at Cooper Institute; Diamond Smuggling; Reminiscences of Gulian C. Verplanck.

Agricultural.

Proceedings of the Farmers' Club—Seeds from Japan—Tuffing Hemp—Growing Fruit Seedlings—Fruit Raising in Illinois—Fruit Raising in Oregon—Coal Ashes as Corn—Pastures and Washing Fences; The Fruit Prospect.

Editorial Commentaries.

The Fourth Bill for Grant; Editorial Courtesy; The Wrong and the Outrage; Pleasure Shooting; Stifling Gen. Thomas; Cuba's Vote; Hay in Oysters; San Domingo; Why Politics; The Death of the Plebiscite; Disorganized Labor Unions; Western Rights in the British Parliament; The Dole of Relaxing Our Navy; Monopoly Politics; The Ohio Wonderful; Congress a Source of Danger; The Day of Success; Gen. Custer Maligned; Is Hayt Dead; Rest is a Lunatic Asylum.

The Stock Market.

Quotations of Stocks, Gold, Government Securities, Foreign Exchange, Money, &c.

Commercial.

Quotations of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Cotton, Wool, Petroleum, Seeds, Coal, Hides, &c., selling at low prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 613 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, between Bleecker and Spring sts., formerly No. 415 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

Jewelry, and Silver-ware, selling at greatly reduced prices. Also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 613 Broadway, under St. Nicholas

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Dullness is the prevailing feature of the Exchange at present. Yesterday was no exception to the rule, and as has been the case during the entire week, at the opening of the day, only one auctioneer occupied a stand. The following is a statement in brief of property sold by JAS. M. MILLER: The house known as the Schermerhorn mansion and plot of ground on the banks of the East River, located on the south side of Eighty-third-street, beginning at feet east of Avenue B. The house is a frame building, by with a wing ... The plot is 125 feet front by 150 feet ... inches in the rear, and in depth the lots are 100.5 and 130.7 feet respectively. The property is in good repair and brought $17,125, which was considered cheap. The house stands on the street, which is not yet opened, and the right to one-half of the street was sold with the premises. The other lots disposed of were on Eighth-avenue, and were offered in two parcels. The first consisting of four lots on the east side of the avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second streets, each 18.9x100 feet, brought $13,475. The second, consisting of three full lots, 25x100 feet each, on the same side of the avenue, about twenty-five feet north of One Hundred and Forty-second street, sold for $9,925. The first lots were mortgaged for $7,330, and the second for $4,500. The above were all the sales of the day. The sale of New-Brighton, Staten Island property on Wednesday, offered by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., under the direction of TRACEY, ARNOLD & CO., was not so well attended as was expected, nor as the merits of the sale called for. It is to be hoped that the second series of these sales, which will be announced in due season, will draw together a larger number of purchasers, as the lots to be sold are finely located, easy of access to the City, increasing in value daily and offered on very reasonable terms.

The auction sale, yesterday, of the property belonging to the estate of J. S. WESTERVELT, deceased, at New-Brighton, was one of the largest ever made on Staten Island. The entire property, consisting of 110 lots, realized the sum of $60,000. The sale was made by JOHNSON & MILLER, of this City, and the successful result was most gratifying to all concerned. A large number were present, and every lot offered was disposed of. A detailed statement of the sale will be found in the summary.

POTTER BROS., No. 5½ Pine-street, report the sale of a brick residence, with carriage-house and two and a half acres of land, located at Fort Washington, fronting on the Boulevard, with a good view of the river, to EDWARD K. WILLARD, for $65,000. The property is situated near a similar place recently purchased, through the same firm, by WARREN WARD, of this City.

Summary of Yesterday's Sales.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

2-story frame house and plot, s. s. 83d-st., 96 ft. e. of Avenue B, plot 125x100.5x126.3x130.7	$17,125
4 lots e. s. 8th-av., 25 ft. n. of 141st-st., each lot 18.9x100	13,475
3 lots e. s. 8th-av., 24.11 ft. n. of 142d-st., each lot 25x100	9,925

NEW-BRIGHTON.

Staten Island.

By Johnson & Miller.

Lots Nos. 11 and 12, on Monroe-st., each 25x100, each	$305
Lots Nos. 15, 17 and 19, on Monroe-st., each 25x100, each	475
[illegible]	[illegible]

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

Broadway and Broome-st., s. w. corner, 25x100, h. and l., half part	$16,000
Broadway, e. s., 25 ft. n. of Franklin-st., 25x150	112,000
[illegible]	[illegible]

Leases Recorded.

Albany-st., No. 5, 3 years, per year	$1,400
Bowery, No. 155, 5 years, per year	2,400
[illegible]	[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Broadway, w. s., 20 ft. s. e. of Thornton-st., 20x80, h. and l.	$7,400
[illegible]	[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DO REAL ESTATE MEN Realize the important fact that the SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT FARM, consisting of 647 lots, all favorably located in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, to take place at the City Sale-room, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, will be the largest and most important ever made in that city? Such an opportunity for safe and profitable investment has not been offered for years. Maps of this great sale can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, the three-story and basement brick house No. 197 Prospect-st., Brooklyn, opposite Carroll Park; ... Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, ... [illegible] ... Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

IF I HAD ONLY ATTENDED THE SUPREME COURT SALE OF THE ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT FARM, and purchased, I would have made within six months 100 per cent. on my investment! ... Sale of 647 lots, splendidly located in XVIIITH Ward, Brooklyn, takes place WEDNESDAY, May 25, at 12 o'clock, at City Sale-room. Maps at office of the auctioneers. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT FISHKILL, on the Hudson, elegant country residence, ... [illegible] ... Inquire at Room No. 13 No. 11 Wall-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES ... [illegible] ... BLACKWELL & SMITH, 203 Broadway ...

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT South Orange, ... [illegible] ... MACOMBER & BARKER, No. 247 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

MAKE A MEMORANDUM OF THIS. 647 XVIIITH WARD (BROOKLYN) LOTS, (ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT'S FARM,) Must all be sold at 12 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, May 25, at the City Sales-room, Brooklyn. BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT. Maps ready at the office of the auctioneers. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A LARGE BROWN-stone country residence, in complete order, ... [illegible] ... Box No. 4,000 New-York Post-office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house ... [illegible] ... Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE R. WOODWARD, No. 161 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES WITH ALL MODERN IMprovements to let at Washington Heights, on the Hudson, ... Apply to EUGENE MURRAY, ... 111 Duane-st.

TO LET—$2,500 ONLY—ON 5TH-AV. AN elegant four-story brown-stone house, ... BARKER & COSTER, Room No. 5 New Herald Building.

A COUNTRY-SEAT AT STAATSBURGH, Dutchess County, N. Y., ... [illegible] ... JOHN F. DOYLE, No. 37 Wall-st.

STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, Conn. ... Apply to CHARLES HARRIMAN, 142 Duane-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—SEVERAL ELEGANT desirably-located residences for rent, ... Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 3 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, New-York.

ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—PEREMPTORY sale of ... Daniel Low, Esq., next MONDAY. ... JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ROSEVILLE, (NEAR ORANGE, N. J.)— ... G. W. BLACKWELL, No. 243 Broadway, Room No. 1.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME TWO-STORY ... Inquire of C. J. ROE, on premises.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking Lower Bay, ... Apply to WM. B. MARSH, Greenpoint Ferry.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HUNDREDS ARE GOING DOWN THE BAY Next MONDAY to attend JOHNSON & MILLER'S great sale at ELM PARK, Staten Island. Sale peremptory. Maps at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR A TERM OF years, an old established coal yard, ... Apply to EDWARD J. KING & SONS, No. 426 Broome-st.

LOTS TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE years, with renewal, ... Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 1,365 Broadway and 585 6th-av.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. 5 BEEKman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

MECHANICS, IF YOU WANT TO SECURE HOMES within forty-five minutes of the City, go to ELM PARK, Staten Island, with JOHNSON & MILLER next MONDAY. Maps of the property at Johnson & Miller's, No. 25 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, AUCTIONeers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 25 Nassau-st., corner of Cedar, New-York. WEDNESDAY, May 25, At 12 o'clock, at the City Sale-room, (Phenix Building,) No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT PARTITION SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF THE ABRAHAM VANDERVOORT ESTATE Consisting of SIX HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVEN CHOICE LOTS, Located in the EIGHTEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN. GEO. H. FISHER, Esq., Referee. Messrs. S. M. & D. E. MEEKER, Attorneys. [illegible]

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH AND 9TH STS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, May 31, 1870, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, ... [illegible] ... Maps and full particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

C. H. PINNEO, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. SELLICK, JR., & BRO. NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, No. 6 Pine-st. WEDNESDAY, May 25, 1870, at 1 P. M., on the premises. ... [illegible] ... ROSELLE, N. J., Forty-five minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. [illegible] ... NO. 6 PINE-ST.

C. H. PINNEO, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. SELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE. Tuesday, May 24, 1870, At 1 P. M., on the premises, Trustees' sale of fifty very desirable town lots at

CRANFORD, N. J.,

[illegible] ... NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

R. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & SLEURY, AUCTIONEERS AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND BROKERS, No. 16 Pine-st., New-York. ... On SATURDAY, May 21, 1870, At 12 o'clock, at Mrs. Hewlette's Hotel, Hempstead Village, Queens County, L. I., GREAT PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF SPLENDIDLY SITUATED BUILDING PLOTS AND LOTS, By order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, the ESTATE OF SARAH THORNE, deceased. ... HEMPSTEAD, L. I. ... [illegible]

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY OF REAL ESTATE AND DEBTS. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, June 10, 1870, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, ... of Richard Warren, Assignee, ... [illegible]

BANKRUPT SALE OF VALUABLE LANDS AT AUCTION.—By order of Richard Warren, Assignee in Bankruptcy of Clark West & Co. and Henry B. Clark, ... J. P. Foster, in the City of Des Moines, and State of Iowa, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1870, ... the following-described Iowa lands, viz.:

IN BLACK HAWK COUNTY. [table illegible]

IN DELAWARE COUNTY. [illegible]

IN CLAYTON COUNTY. [illegible]

IN BREMER COUNTY. [illegible]

... LUSE & MAHANNA, Auctioneers.

MAY 3, 1870. For further particulars apply to RICHARD WARREN, No. 345 Broadway.

E. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE. V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the executors of Isaac Dyckman, deceased, nearly ONE HUNDRED ACRES, IN UPWARD OF 1,000 LOTS ON BROADWAY, HARLEM RIVER, 9TH AND 10TH AVS., 200TH TO 215TH STS., ... THE DYCKMAN HOMESTEAD. ... IT IS NEW-YORK CITY PROPERTY. ... [illegible]

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS. MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING. FISHER & BIRD, NOS. 97 TO 103 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS— ... T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av. ...

MARBLE MANTELS, GRAVESTONES, ... A. KLABER, ...

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, ...

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, ...

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

[illegible] ... ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES of the line are now IN FULL OPERATION, equipped with new first-class rolling stock, and already EARNING MUCH MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE ISSUE OF BONDS. ... UNDER CONTRACT TO BE FINISHED IN JUNE NEXT. ... [illegible] ... THE LOAN IS PLACED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY BY THE PRESENT EARNINGS FROM LOCAL TRAFFIC ON ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY MILES ... THE BONDS ARE CONVERTIBLE ... [illegible]

TURNER BROTHERS,

BANKERS, NO. 14 NASSAU-ST.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-YORK. FIRST MORTGAGE

THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS. FOR SALE BY VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS, NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN (FREE OF U. S. TAX) OF THE Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota R. R. Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE 50 YEAR CONVERTIBLE BONDS,

A LIMITED QUANTITY FOR SALE AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST. ... [illegible] ... HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

FARNHAM, GILBERT & CO., BANKERS,

NO. 3 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

MACON AND AUGUSTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. ... GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY. ... For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st.

REMOVAL. Messrs. L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., American Bankers, Paris, have transferred their offices from No. 8 Place de la Bourse to No. 12 Rue du dix Decembre, near the Grand Hotel. ... AUSTIN BALDWIN, & CO., Bankers, No. 72 Broadway.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.— ... J. F. TRACY, President.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company ... W. RANKIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company ... L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale

The First Mortgage Eight per Cent. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO., Commercial Agents, No. 54 Pine-st.

TANNER & CO., Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

A SAFE INVESTMENT.

First Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago, Cincinnati & Louisville Railroad Company.

[illegible] ... WE CONFIDENTLY OFFER THESE BONDS ... AS THE NET EARNINGS OF THE ROAD FROM THE OPENING HAVE BEEN IN EXCESS OF THE INTEREST ON ITS BONDED DEBT, AND ARE CONSTANTLY INCREASING. ... J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 16 Exchange-place. CALDWELL & CO., No. 27 Wall-st.

EWELL, WOOD & CO. Bankers and Brokers,

NOS. 14 AND 16 WALL-ST., N. Y. GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold strictly on commission. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST. ... DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS, No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York. ...

AUSTEN BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 72 BROADWAY. NO. 12 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS. ...

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST. ... W. B. LEONARD, W. C. SHELDON, W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York, Issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, and their correspondents. Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, OFFICE NO. 27 CAMP-ST., NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank ... [illegible] ... OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK, ... THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF ... [illegible] ... OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870. THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey offer to the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds ... [illegible] ... JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, President.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders ... GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, ... THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders ... A. S. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. ... CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. R. D. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., Bankers AND Railway Agents,

No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF THE COUNTIES OF GRUNDY AND MERCER, STATE OF MISSOURI.

INTEREST PAYABLE JANUARY AND JULY, IN NEW-YORK, AT THE NATIONAL BANK ON COMMERCE. THE REMAINDER OF THESE BONDS—ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS OF EACH COUNTY—HAS JUST BEEN ISSUED, AND WILL BE SOLD AT 76 AND ACCRUED INTEREST, SAME PRICE AT WHICH WE READILY SOLD PREVIOUS ISSUES—SOME THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

WE BELIEVE THEM TO BE THE CHEAPEST INTEREST-PAYING SECURITY ON THE MARKET. ENTIRE INDEBTEDNESS OF EACH COUNTY, TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS FURNISHED BY APPLICATION AT OUR OFFICE.

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, NO. 8 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO., BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA, NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Indorsed by the State of Georgia, Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST.

SALLIN & SANDER, BANKERS, No. 8 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, held on the 17th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

James Hoy, Cornelius Van Cortlandt, Cornelius K. Garrison, William M. Tweed, Andrew V. Stout, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Richard B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeny, Nicholas E. LaBau, William E. Hoy, Joseph Seligman, Hugh Smith, Albert H. Vernam, George W. McLean, George Opdyke, George J. Forrest.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors James Hoy, Esq., was elected President, and William E. Hoy, Esq., Treasurer, of the Company. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., May 12, 1870. ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an act approved March 1, 1870, ... [illegible] ... ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor. ... D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General. J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate. R. C. DE LARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year. HENRY C. MURPHY, President. JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary. Dated May 3, 1870.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA. A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS ... on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors. MAY 11, 1870. S. MCHENRY, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., NO. 113 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, ... J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870. THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due June 1, 1870, on the preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, ... H. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870. THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, ... J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO., ... AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors ... JOHN KERR, President.

THE COUPONS OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY of the City of New-York, due June 1 ... H. B. KUMMEL, Treasurer. NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. ... opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, ... MATTRESSES. ... [illegible] ... JOHN H. WILCOX, Formerly of HELLER & WILCOX.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK, No. 341 Bowery, south-west corner of Third-st. ... [illegible]

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st. INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. ... JOHN HOOPER, President. JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1,148 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts. INTEREST SIX PER CENT. MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JUNE 1. FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President. CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $7,000,000.76. JOHN McLEAN, President. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK FOR THE POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY. POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, NEW-YORK CITY, OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 5, 1870. WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK. Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent ... [illegible] ... Proposals will be indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, ... SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ... [illegible] ... Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—; Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—; Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—; Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—; Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor—; Willet's Point, New-York Harbor—; Fort Adams, R. I.—; Fort Trumbull, Conn.—; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.— ... [illegible] ... By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Ass't. Quartermaster-General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. WILLIAM T. HOWELL, Brevet Major and Ass't.-Quartermaster, U. S. A., C. Q. M. First Quartermaster's District.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, May 4, 1870. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 14th day of June, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1871: ... At Washington City, D. C., 300 tons of coal, 300 cords of wood. At Portsmouth, N. H., ... At Charlestown, Mass., ... At Brooklyn, N. Y., ... At Philadelphia, Penn., ... At Gosport, Va., ... At Pensacola, Fla., ... At Mare Island, Cal., ... [illegible] ... WILLIAM B. SLACK, Major and Quartermaster.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of W. J. SYMS & BROTHER has been this day dissolved, SAMUEL B. SYMS withdrawing therefrom. The business of the firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. SYMS, at No. 300 Broadway. NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

SAFES.

FOR SALE—A HERRING'S BURGLAR-proof safe, chilled iron door, Hall's powder-proof lock; good as new. Inquire at No. 59 Pearl-st., up-stairs.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
Cuba, Wednesday, May 18 | Russia, Saturday, May 28
Persia, Saturday, May 21 | Scotia, Wednesday, June 1
Manhattan, Saturday, May 28 | Algeria, Saturday, June 4
Cuba, Wednesday, May 25 | Cambria, Saturday, June 11
Scotia, Saturday, May 28 | Russia, Wednesday, June 15
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, $80 currency, gold, $16 in gold. Steerage, $30 currency, gold, $6 in gold.
First Cabin, to Paris, $100 in gold. Second Cabin, to Paris, $70 in gold.
By the Saturday and Tuesday steamers.
First Cabin, $80 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30 currency, gold, $6 in gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 currency, gold, $6 in gold, prepaid, for children of all ages, $20 currency, gold, $4 in gold.
Tickets issued at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green, and all principal offices in the United States, Canada, and Europe.
For freight or passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 32 Broadway, Trinity Building.
OSCAR G. HENCHLIFF, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE.....NORMAN.....SATURDAY, May 28
VILLE DE PARIS.....BREST.....SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT.....LORIAN.....SATURDAY, June 25
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, July 9
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) to HAVRE OR HAVRE, First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) First cabin, $110; second cabin, $70.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the disagreeable crossing of the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE
Carries mails, passengers and merchandise and is intended to sail as follows:
COLUMBIA.....May 21 | BRITANNIA.....June 4
CALEDONIA.....May 28 | INDIA.....June 11
EUROPA.....May 28 | ITALY.....June 18
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $70 and $80. Excursion and 1st, good for 12 months, $140. Steerage, Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Through Certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Bremen and Antwerp, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Delaware-st., or at the Company's office, 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are intended to sail as follows:
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, May 21, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, May 28, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....Saturday, June 4, 1 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
First Cabin.....$80 | Steerage.....$30
To London.....$85 | To London.....$35
To Paris.....$95 | To Paris.....$40
To Halifax.....$40 | To Halifax.....$20
Passengers also booked to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought from all responsible lines by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch one of their first-class full new iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 40 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
IDAHO, Capt. FRICE.....May 25, at 4 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. LEITCH.....June 1, at 10 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 8, at 4 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.....June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FURBITE.....June 22, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WORRALL.....June 29, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 2 Bowling-green) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, FROM Pier No. 4 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $30 CURRENCY.
HELVETIA, Capt. Grace, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, Wheeler, Saturday, May 28, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, Kelly, Saturday, June 11, at 3 P. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $60 and $70.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $30 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
P. W. L. RUDET, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through First Class, New-York to San Francisco, $125 to $170. Steerage, $60.
Passage tickets issued to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Paris and all parts of Europe.
Passage tickets issued to Japan, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Calcutta, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Valparaiso, Panama, Aspinwall, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Lima, Mexico, Havana, &c.
Steamers for Panama, Aspinwall, Havana, Vera Cruz, Chagres, Savannah, Galveston, New-Orleans, Mobile, Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, Richmond, Alexandria, Washington, Georgetown, Newport, Providence, Fall River, Stonington, Hartford, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, Milwaukee, Dubuque, Keokuk, Leavenworth, Atchison, Omaha, Cincinnati, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Augusta, Montgomery, Columbus, Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, Raleigh, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Selma, Vicksburg, Jackson, Natchez, Shreveport, Galveston, Austin, Brownsville, Indianola, Corpus Christi, Saltillo, Monterey, Matamoras, Mazatlan, Guaymas, Hermosillo, Tucson, Fort Yuma, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, San Luis Rey, San Pedro, San Francisco, Sacramento, Marysville, Oroville, Shasta, Yreka, Portland, Oregon, Olympia, Victoria, Nanaimo, Sitka, Nicolaevsk, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Shanghai, Ningpo, Amoy, Foochow, Calcutta, Melbourne, Sydney, Auckland, Valparaiso, Panama, Aspinwall, Rio Janeiro, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, Lima, Mexico, Havana, &c

THE SCHOOL TRUSTEE'S TRIAL.

The Charge Against John R. Hennessey Further Investigated—What He Did Not Do—Conflicting Statements.

The examination into the charge made against JOHN R. HENNESSEY, School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, of having taken $100 of Miss MARY E. CANNON for having procured her appointment as a teacher in one of the schools of that Ward, was continued, yesterday, at the rooms of the Board of Education, before the Special Committee of the Board appointed to make the investigation. Commissioners GROSS and SANDS only were present, Commissioner SANDS being out of town. All the witnesses introduced yesterday were for the defense.

Mr. ANDREW MILLS, (Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward,) the complainant in the case, was recalled, and testified that he told Miss CANNON he would procure an appointment for her; this was in March last.

Mr. HENNESSEY desired to make a correction in his testimony heretofore given. He had said that it was at Mr. DAVIS' that he introduced the principal of the evening school to Miss CANNON. On charging his memory more particularly he recollected that the introduction took place in the school building.

Miss MAGGIE CANNON, Vice-Principal of Grammar School No. 26, testified to having taught in the Evening High School in Thirteenth-street; Miss CANNON also taught there; witness was introduced to her in September at the school building; conversed with her and she told witness that it was understood she was to have a place; she had frequently applied to witness for a position in the school, and said that Mr. HENNESSEY had promised to do what he could for her; she never told witness that she had given $100 or any other sum to HENNESSEY or to any member of his family; witness was appointed to her position by a committee, of whom Mr. HENNESSEY was one; never paid for any appointment either directly or indirectly. Never went into the rooms of the janitor of the school building, nor was she aware that any of the teachers were in the habit of going there. It is not customary for the teachers to hold intimate conversations with the janitor. The janitor of the Thirteenth-street building is Mr. CAREY; did not know of any relationship existing between him and HENNESSEY. The teachers' appointments were sent to witness, and she went from the school building to find Miss CANNON to give her her appointment. While on the way she met HENNESSEY two doors from DAVIS', and he said if witness had no objection, he would go into DAVIS' with her and introduce her to Miss CANNON.

Mrs. CATHARINE ROCHELL, of No. 76 Third-avenue, testified to knowing HENNESSEY. Knew Miss CANNON for about thirteen years; recollect when she was appointed a teacher; had had three different statements from her as to having given HENNESSEY $100 for her appointment; first she said that she met HENNESSEY in Third-avenue, offered him $100 and he refused it; the second statement was that she gave the money to Mrs. HENNESSEY for herself and children, and the third that she gave it to HENNESSEY himself before her (witness') own door; the second report witness heard also from Mrs. DAVIS about two months ago; Miss CANNON did not say to witness, before the appointment was made, that if she secured it she would make HENNESSEY a present; after the report was circulated, Miss CANNON told witness that she gave HENNESSEY $100, and that she feared she would get into trouble about it; witness told her to go to the other trustees and contradict the report if it was false, or verify it if it was true; the second statement was, in effect, that she gave it to Mrs. HENNESSEY for the children; the third time, that she gave it to Mr. HENNESSEY in an envelope, told him it was a love-letter, and that he must not open it till he got home.

On being asked if she did not think that this last statement tended to show a curious state of affairs between trustee and teacher, the witness replied: "I don't know; it's come to be a general habit now for gentlemen to get love-letters outside." [Laughter.]

Mr. VANDERPOEL, counsel for the Board of Trustees, asked: Were you present when Miss CANNON had conversations with your husband?

WITNESS—No, Sir; when she spoke to him it was generally in the street, and when she wanted to see me she came into the house.

Q.—Were you not jealous?

WITNESS (emphatically)—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have many conversations with her? A.—No, not many; when she passed me in the street she would say "hulloa!" and I would answer "hulloa!"

Mr. VANDERPOEL—"Well, that's all."

WITNESS—"Thank you, Sir."

Miss Mary E. Cosgrove, Miss Ellen A. Brady, Mrs. Mary E. Tripp, Miss Annie J. Walker, Miss Sarah A. Ryan and Miss Mary E. Flynn—all teachers—testified that they received their appointments through Mr. HENNESSEY, but that neither they nor their friends ever paid him or any of his family anything, directly or indirectly, for such appointments.

Mr. A. B. HOLLY was a teacher in the Male Evening School in Houston-street, last Winter; procured a letter of recommendation and introduction to Mr. HENNESSEY from Mr. FITHIAN; could not positively say from whom he got his appointment; never gave HENNESSEY any money for his influence; learned from HENNESSEY himself that he procured his appointment for him.

Mr. J. H. DONALDSON, a teacher in the Houston-street school, gave similar testimony as to HENNESSEY's having received nothing from him.

WILLIAM CAREY, Janitor of the Thirteenth-street High School, testified that it was unusual for the teachers to come into his apartments; gave HENNESSEY no pay for his appointment; got it through Senator CREAMER.

Mr. JOHN BURNS, one of the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, testified that HENNESSEY never offered him $50, or any other sum, if he would get Miss CANNON appointed to a teachership, nor did any other person offer him anything for that purpose; never had a conversation with Mr. FRIERS (another trustee) in which he told him that HENNESSEY said he would give $50 to have Miss CANNON appointed; he often spoke of his desire to procure a teachership for her, but on several occasions when he had the right of appointment, waived it in favor of other trustees.

Mr. JAMES TIMONY, who knew HENNESSEY for the past eight years, and was present at the meeting of the Board of Trustees when the report as to HENNESSEY's having received $100 from a poor girl was brought to their notice. Mr. MILLS asked to have a committee appointed to investigate the matter; HENNESSEY said his character had been maligned, that those who maligned him were no better than scoundrels, and he demanded an investigation; Mr. BURNS asked Mr. MILLS if he was prepared, then, to make a charge against HENNESSEY, and MILLS said no; it was then decided to let the matter go to the Board of Education.

Mr. HENRY ROCHELL, of No. 76 Third-avenue, testified that he lived there for two years past; that for nine years prior to that time he "roosted on the Stuyvesant pear tree, corner Thirteenth-street and Third-avenue;" knew both HENNESSEY and Miss CANNON; introduced Miss CANNON to HENNESSEY when she desired a place as teacher; HENNESSEY said he would use his influence to secure a position for her out of friendship for him, (witness;) never told Miss CANNON it would cost her any money to get the appointment; she told witness that if she got the appointment she would make HENNESSEY a handsome present; shortly before HENNESSEY came back from Albany, she told witness that she was afraid she would lose her place; that she had given HENNESSEY $100, and he now denied it; she said she gave it to Mrs. HENNESSEY for the children.

On being questioned as to Miss CANNON or her father's ability to pay $100, witness said that she was a poor girl; that her father sold "gingersnaps" on the street-corner, and he did not think him able to pay $100 out of the profits of that business. Witness could not fix the time when Miss CANNON said she would make HENNESSEY a present.

To Commissioner LEWIS—I never told Miss CANNON her position would cost her anything; I did say that a man, in my store, once told me that it cost him $100 to get his daughter a teacher's place; this was said to her three years ago, before I knew she ever would be a teacher.

The examination was here adjourned till Monday next at 4½ P. M.

TAMPERING WITH WITNESSES.

Examination in the Case of Ignatz Elasky, Charged with Influencing Witnesses in the Barker Distillery Case—Testimony Concerning the Alleged Offense.

IGNATZ ELASKY's case was again before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, for further examination. The accused, who is a Pole, is charged with defeating justice and corruptly influencing Government witnesses in the Barker Distillery case, in which he, together with Ex-Alderman BARKER and others, were defendants. At the time the distillery case was heard all of the principal witnesses gave statements under oath which were entirely different from what they had previous communicated to the prosecuting officers. Some of these subsequently admitted that they had been corruptly influenced to testify falsely, and their evidence was sent before the Grand Jury. Yesterday WILLIAM STARR testified that ELASKY had hired him to tamper with the witnesses in the distillery case, and had promised him several hundred dollars in payment for his services. He said that after the conclusion of the case he had commenced a suit against the accused for the recovery of $[illegible] which he had expended for ELASKY's benefit. He acknowledged having been arrested by State process on a charge of perjury preferred against him, by ELASKY, but it appeared that his arrest was caused almost immediately after ELASKY's discharge on bail at the commencement of the present proceedings. The witness stoutly affirmed that there was no foundation for the accusation.

JOSEPH WINTER, on being examined, deposed to having received money from ELASKY as a bribe, and to having overheard the latter tell a former witness, named FRIEDMAN, that he would pay him if he would do all he could for him. JACOB WALD, of No. 124 Ludlow-street, alleged that the defendant wanted him to testify in the Court of his being called as a witness in the Barker case, to the effect that Judge MARTIN, the complainant, came to his (WALD's) house, and asked him to make an affidavit against ELASKY, for which he promised him $500 or $600.

FREDERICK NEWBURG, LEOPOLD ADLER and ARMIN BEHLE, of No. 119 Canal-street, were introduced as witnesses for the defense, and gave evidence tending to show that FRIEDMAN had attempted to get money from ELASKY, but that he refused to bribe witnesses. The case was subsequently adjourned to await the Commissioner's decision.

THE BROADWELL TRAGEDY.

The Victim Lying in a Precarious Condition—Ante-Mortem Examination by Coroner Keenan—Mrs. Broadwell's Statement—What the Prisoner Says About the Shooting.

Coroner KEENAN visited Bellevue Hospital yesterday morning for the purpose of holding an ante-mortem examination in the case of Mrs. MARY L. BROADWELL who was shot by her husband, SAMUEL F. BROADWELL, at No. 226 Pearl-street, on Wednesday afternoon, as already reported in the TIMES. Mrs. BROADWELL was found to be in a precarious condition, yet able to converse intelligibly. She made the following statement:

I left my husband, SAMUEL F. BROADWELL, two years ago, as he would not provide for me and our children. In September last, a year ago, I came to Brooklyn, from Dover, N. J., with two of my children. My husband came to see me there, and wished me to live with him, which I refused. In January, 1869, I removed to New-York, where my husband again urged me to live with him, but I refused. He often came to me where I resided, No. 211 Franklin-street, under the influence of liquor, and was in the habit of making threats against me, and on several occasions struck me. I removed to No. 226 Pearl-street two weeks ago. My husband came to see me at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday, and said he wanted me to live with him, and, on my refusing, he became violent and took up a chair to strike me, but was prevented by Mr. JOHN MCCONNELL, the proprietor of the house. About two o'clock yesterday afternoon he came to the house slightly under the influence of liquor. Mr. MCCONNELL put him out of the house. He came back again shortly after, and went into the dining-room, where he sat down and began to quarrel with me about some bounty money, which he said I had spent. I told him to go away and let me alone. He went into the hallway and called me. I went out, and he asked me how our daughter was. I asked him what he wanted in the house. Several words passed between us, when I saw him draw a pistol from his pantaloons pocket and, pointing it at me, fired. I ran out into the back yard. Mrs. MCCONNELL was present when I was shot.

Dr. CHARLES MCBURNEY, House Surgeon at Bellevue Hospital, testified that the patient is suffering from the effects of a bullet-wound of the abdomen, situated one inch to the right of and one inch above the umbilicus. That as yet she has had no bad symptoms beyond some slight pains and nausea. She has been kept under the influence of opium since her admission.

The jury impaneled in the case rendered a verdict against the prisoner, in accordance with the facts narrated, and the Coroner recommitted him to the Tombs to await the result of the wound so cruelly inflicted by him. Mr. SPENCER L. COLWELL, of Americus, Ga., who was a witness to the shooting of Mrs. BROADWELL, was released from the House of Detention on bail to await the action of the Coroner.

BROADWELL was visited yesterday in the Tombs. He is a good-looking man, and dressed in a respectable manner. He failed to make any intelligible statement, although he made some rambling charges against his wife's character. He was much agitated, and during the interview stated that he was a native of Morris County, New-Jersey, and forty-nine years of age. His wife is younger than he by several years, and they had lived together very happily until she left him about two years ago, for no reason at all, as he alleges. She had been a faithful wife to him, but he had heard bad stories about her since their separation. He served during the war in the Twenty-ninth and Thirty-ninth New-Jersey Volunteers, in the Ninth Corps. He hoped his wife would recover from her wound, as he was sorry he had shot her.

Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCONNELL, the employer of Mrs. BROADWELL, made the following statement yesterday relative to the affair:

About two weeks ago I engaged Mrs. BROADWELL, the lady who was shot at my boarding-house yesterday, [illegible] Knowing her to be a [illegible] I placed implicit confidence in her. She was always [illegible] kind and womanly [illegible] for her the esteem and friendship of all who came within the circle of her acquaintance. During her intimacy with me she often related the many and various sufferings of her married life, and characterized her husband, BROADWELL, as an inhuman, drunken wretch. In his frenzies of intoxication he at times committed most barbarous acts toward her and her seven children. She lived a life of fear and wretchedness. After struggling many years to reclaim her husband she left him, in order to obtain a living for herself and children; she commenced to live out, and as I have stated, came to me about two weeks since and engaged as housekeeper for my boarding-house. Last Tuesday BROADWELL visited her at the before-named place, and during the interview which followed asked her to return and live with him in Dover, N. J. This Mrs. BROADWELL peremptorily refused to do, knowing from past experience how futile and false were his promises to reform. Her answer aroused the anger of BROADWELL, and he would then have maltreated her were it not for the opportune arrival of my husband, who ordered him to leave the house. BROADWELL then asked permission to see his wife the next day, which request Mr. MCCONNELL said would certainly be granted, provided he (BROADWELL) should act toward his wife as a gentleman and peaceful citizen. BROADWELL returned yesterday at 2 P. M., and entered the dining-room where his wife was then engaged. He renewed his entreaties, but she firmly told him that nothing could induce her to live again with him, who, from the first years of her married life, had made her home a hell on earth. Moving from the dining-room into the hall, angry words passed between them, and I was summoned to the hall by Mrs. BROADWELL. She told me that BROADWELL had asserted his right to remain in my boarding-house was just as valid as hers, and he intended to remain. A glance at the face of BROADWELL convinced me that the man was intent on some villainy. I said in a jocular manner that of course Mr. BROADWELL could remain if he thought fit to pay his way. I continued, however, in a more serious tone, that I considered their existing relations as highly unbecoming in people so advanced in years. BROADWELL and [illegible] have occasioned this disagreement. While I was speaking, BROADWELL stood about a yard from his wife, in the hall-way. In answer to my remarks as to the cause of their disagreement, she accused me that drink was the cause of all their misfortune. These were the last words she spoke previous to the tragical event. BROADWELL approached within two feet of where she stood, and raising a revolver—before she or I could comprehend his evil intent—fired upon her, and the shot pierced her abdomen. At first I thought that I, not she, had been shot; and Mrs. BROADWELL seemed to share the same fear. But, in an instant, she staggered back, and would have fallen had I not come to her assistance. Recovering herself, she withdrew to the back yard, whither I followed her. BROADWELL made no attempt to follow us, but strove rather to escape through the front door, when he was captured.

A MODERN TOURNAMENT.

The Coming Grand Entertainment at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn.

On Saturday, the 21st, and Monday, the 24th of May, there will be given a grand entertainment at Prospect Park Fair Grounds, Brooklyn, which will be entirely novel to this section of the country, though common to the Southern States. The participants in this Tournament are principally from Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and a few are from this City and Brooklyn. They are all the sons of wealthy men, who own their horses, and take pride in the selection of the best and most graceful stock, as well as riding in the most pleasing manner. Among the "Knights" who will participate in the Tournament is Mr. HEREFORD, of Maryland, who is the possessor of the gold-tipped champion lance of the world, and Mr. JARBOE, also of Maryland, who is acknowledged as the most graceful rider in his section of the country.

The area over which the "Knights" will ride is about 125 yards, measured off directly in front of the grand stand, and the rules require that each "Knight" shall "tilt" at least three times. The "Knights" who have already entered for the lists are twenty in number. They will each be dressed in a different costume, mounted upon their handsome chargers, and bear in the right hand a lance of ten feet in length. The "Knights" will at noon be summoned in front of the Judges' stand to receive the charge from the orator, who on the first day will be Gen. SINGLETON, of Illinois. This ceremony over the "Knights" will take a position from which each, as his name is called, is to ride forth to contest for the prize. The contestant starts off at the signal from the "Herald," and rides at full speed toward the "ring," which is suspended by a cord reaching from the grand stand to that of the judges. The object is to carry off, on the point of the lance, this ring, and if the "Knight" succeeds in this feat he returns to his position for another trial. One after another "Knight" contends for the honor until all who have entered ride for the ring. The one who carries off the ring three times is proclaimed the victor, unless another "ties" him, in which case the struggle is repeated until a complete victory is gained. To the victor belongs the honor of selecting the "Queen of Love and Beauty" from among the assembled ladies, upon whose brow he places a wreath or crown. The second successful "Knight" selects the "First Maid of Honor," and so on until three "Maids of Honor" have been chosen.

The prizes will then be awarded. These consist of two valuable saddle horses, handsomely equipped, two handsome gold watches, and costly shirt-studs and sleeve-buttons. The congratulatory address to the "Queen" will be delivered by MICAJAH WOODS, Esq., of Allegheny County, Va.

At the Tournaments which are given in the Southern States the assemblages are very great, and the utmost interest is manifested in them. This being the first ever given in this section of the country, will also be largely attended doubtless, and if the days are pleasant the spectators cannot fail to enjoy the entertainment.

Hon. MARTIN KALBFLEISCH, Mayor of Brooklyn, will preside at the Tournament, and it is expected that Gov. HOFFMAN will be present with his staff.

Committee of Arrangements.—Wm. M. Parks, D. H. Gould, I. Van Anden, F. K. Weitzel, Samuel Barton, D. M. Hildreth, Theo. Polhemus, Jr., D. S. Gillies, D. Hecht, E. A. Schroeder, C. C. Betts, Chas. T. Lawrence, Edward S. Brooks, Harmon Hope, Geo. J. B. Woodward, C. A. Burgess, W. Schwarzwaelder, W. Hahn, Jas. E. Bailey, A. H. Hall, J. J. Hollinshead, D. U. Jaques, Geo. W. Olcott, G. W. Funke, J. S. Alexander, C. F. Tag, Nicholas Baker, Dr. Theo. Jones, Wm. D. Veeder, E. C. Read, Chairman.

The names of the young gentlemen who are to ride are as follows:

W. A. Jarboe, Maryland; R. H. Hereford, Maryland; W. Marshall, Maryland; Dr. G. A. Fox, Virginia; W. G. Bailey, Virginia; H. Bailey, Virginia; —— Fleming, Virginia; James N. Gallaher, West Virginia; Edward F. Gallaher, West Virginia; Edgely Millar, District of Columbia; Theodore Mosher, Jr., District of Columbia; W. F. Colby, District of Columbia; J. W. Walsh, District of Columbia; A. Brockenborough, District of Columbia; E. A. Gilbert, Brooklyn; C. H. Buell, New-York; S. Price Murray, New-York; J. L. Mallory, New-York; —— Harrison, Alabama; William Knox, Alabama.

Herald—Col. Lamb, of Missouri.

Marshals—Major T. P. Branch, of Georgia; Col. J. M. Fuleston, of Brooklyn; W. Hahn, of Brooklyn, and E. A. Gallaher, of the District of Columbia.

SMUGGLING A BRIDAL OUTFIT.

How a Young Lady's Wedding-Attire Was Entrusted to the Care of an Ex-Captain and Lost—An Episode of the Steamer Pennsylvania's Last Voyage—Arrest of the Ex-Sea Captain on a Charge of Smuggling.

A few days ago Collector GRINNELL was apprised, through a personal friend, of the loss of a bridal *trousseau* belonging to a young lady, a resident of Philadelphia. A story was told to the effect that the latter arrived in this City from Europe on the 16th inst., on board the steamer *Pennsylvania*, having in her possession a number of articles of wearing-apparel, which were intended by her for her wedding day. Previous to landing, she complained to Capt. WILLIAM HALL, ex-commander of the vessel, who was one of her fellow-passengers, of the delay which she expected to experience in having her goods passed through the Custom-house, and said she wished she could pay the duty on them at once, and have no further trouble about them. Subsequently, Capt. HALL told her, it is said, that if she would intrust the bridal outfit to his care he would relieve her of all anxiety about it by having it passed along with her other baggage. He also informed her that he could save her the payment of import duty through his acquaintance with the Customs Inspectors. Relying on his representations she placed the bridal dress, veil, &c., valued at $250 in gold, in the custody of Capt. HALL, at the same time requesting him to send them to her address at Philadelphia, as soon as he had got them beyond the jurisdiction of the Custom-house authorities. A few days elapsed, and no tidings were heard of Capt. HALL or the valuable package intrusted to his care, whereupon the young lady started for this City, for the purpose of inquiring into the matter. Collector GRINNELL, on hearing of the case, sent the facts before some Custom-house detectives, with orders to make a careful investigation into the disappearance of the bridal outfit. In the meantime, Capt. HALL was found by the young lady, and, it is alleged, on being interrogated, said that he had brought the goods ashore without the knowledge of the Customs Inspectors, and that subsequently he had been intercepted in passing through Houston-street by a Custom-house officer, who had taken the bridal attire away from him on the ground of its having been smuggled. He claimed that he did not know the name of the officer who made the seizure, and that he could not tell what had become of the goods. His statement was communicated to the Custom-house people, but nothing was known by them in regard to the reported seizure. It was then decided to arrest Capt. HALL on a charge of smuggling. He was accordingly taken into custody, yesterday, on complaint of Mr. MILLER, one of the Surveyor's aids, and was held by Commissioner OSBORN in $1,000 bail to appear for examination on Wednesday next. What has actually become of the bridal *trousseau* is still a mystery to the prospective bride and her friends.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. JOHN MILLER, son of Mrs. EMILY MILLER, who was arrested on Tuesday on a charge of intoxication, and died the same night in the Twentieth Ward Station-house, says that she was not intoxicated; that she never drank liquor; that when arrested she had fallen down in the street in a fit of apoplexy, and that this caused her death. He further says that no doctor was called by the Police until she was found to be dying, and that they carried her to the Station-house in an ash-cart, and left her lying on the hard floor of the cell.

Mr. HENRY E. HAWLEY having presented the Phelps Lodging House, in Rivington-street, with a valuable library for the benefit of the homeless boys who reside there, the boys held a mass-meeting in their reception-room last night and having appointed a Committee of twelve of their number to draw up resolutions of thanks, unanimously adopted them. These resolutions are signed by the twelve boys, representing over a hundred newsboys, boot-blacks and others who are regular inmates of the institution.

The Union Republican Association of the Twenty-first Assembly District last evening passed a resolution favoring the annexation of the Island of San Domingo to the United States, a vote of thanks to the Republican voters of the district for their strong support of the Republican candidate for Assistant Alderman at the late election, and a resolution asking the Collector of the Port to require of his subordinates, the United States Weighers, the patronage of this Department for the friends of the Administration.

United States Deputy Marshal J. F. SMITH sent in his resignation to Gen. SHARPE, yesterday, to take effect to-day. Gen. SHARPE complimented him very highly on the manner in which he had discharged his public duties. His place will be filled by the appointment of Mr. JOHN ROBINSON, formerly one of ex-Marshal MURRAY's deputies.

The Department of Public Parks, yesterday morning, commenced operations looking to the improvement of the City Hall Park, by setting a gang of laborers to trench the inclosed portions of the Park, and which will be laid down to grass. Until the Post-office authorities remove their fence within the limits first assigned to them, no material change can be made in the appearance of the Park.

The charge of smuggling which has been pending for some time against THOMPSON JEFFERSON, Purser of the steamer *Helvetia*, before Commissioner SHIELDS, was dismissed yesterday, on motion of the District-Attorney, and the accused was granted an honorable discharge.

The Board of Supervisors will meet as a Board of Canvassers at noon on Tuesday next. Under the new law this Board will canvass the vote for City as well as other officers.

The arrivals of emigrant vessels at Castle Garden, yesterday, were as follows: Ship *W. F. Storer*, 323 passengers, from Liverpool; steamer *Bremen*, from Bremen, 368; steamer *Erin*, from Liverpool, 1,325, a number of whom were afflicted with small-pox; steamer *Cuba*, from Liverpool, 420; and steamer *Borussia*, from Hamburg, 440. Total, 2,876.

The ship *Washington* has been attached by Marshal SHARPE, on a suit brought by one JOHN BROWN for the recovery of $800.

The case of STEPHEN MCGRATH, charged with having assaulted a girl named MATTIE ALLARE, was tried before Recorder HACKETT, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday. The case is the same in which Justice HOGAN caused considerable comment by his action in discharging the accused. MCGRATH was convicted, and was ordered to be in Court on Wednesday next.

Coroner FLYNN was yesterday notified to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of WALTER SHIFF, aged nineteen, who is suffering from a wound sustained, on Saturday night at the hands of LOUIS F. COMBS, while they were quarreling in Ninth-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street.

JAMES GILL, a sailor, yesterday, caused the arrest of ANASTASIA MANSFIELD, formerly a domestic in the sailor boarding-house of TOM HADDEN, at No. 374 Water-street. She had promised to marry him, and received from GILL $200 to defray the necessary expenses. On the 24th of April she stole $85 from GILL, and immediately disappeared. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and fully committed for trial.

A fire occurred last night on the fourth floor of No. 337 Sixth-street, occupied by JOHN SCANDMEYER, caused by the explosion of liquid gas. Damage, $100; insured in the Germania for $500. Mrs. SCANDMEYER was severely burned by the flames.

The body of an unknown man, apparently forty years of age, was found yesterday in the East River, near the foot of Thirty-seventh-street. Deceased had dark hair, whiskers and moustache, and was dressed in dark clothes. The remains had been some time in the water.

A very agreeable promenade concert and hop was given last night by the Committee of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar, at the Armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, as a complimentary return to that command for the use of their rooms. The affair was attended by a brilliant assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, and is proved a decided success.

At 10 o'clock last night an affray occurred between JOHN HIGGINS and THOMAS LYNCH, of No. 601 Greenwich-street, while they were quarreling in the street near their residence. HIGGINS ended the squabble by drawing a knife and stabbing LYNCH in the left side, causing a dangerous wound. The injured man was sent to Bellevue Hospital and HIGGINS was arrested.

We learn with sincere pleasure that EDWARD DE FOREST, Esq., late Deputy Naval Officer of the Port of New-York, has been appointed Superintendent of the Registry Department of the New-York Post-office. The appointment Mr. DE FOREST secured in this Custom-house guarantees to Postmaster JONES a most valuable assistant.

At a meeting of the New-York Medical Society, last evening, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, Dr. BECKLEY in the chair, Dr. ELISHA HARRIS read a paper on "Vaccination," which was received with loud applause.

The thirty-seventh anniversary of the Magdalen Benevolent Society was held yesterday, in the chapel of the Magdalen Asylum, Eighty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Dr. HASTINGS made a short address. The annual report showed that the Chaplain's fund amounts to $6,416 81, of which $4,000 is invested in United States securities, $980 in railroad bonds, and cash on hand, $1,786 81. The receipts were $11,960 24, and the expenditures, $8,371 15. Other addresses were delivered and the meeting adjourned.

The trial trip of the new American steamship *City of Merida*, will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

BROOKLYN.

Mayor KALBFLEISCH has refused to sign the first warrant for $60,000 presented by the Park Commissioners, in terms of the late act of the Legislature authorizing the city to issue $2,000,000 in bonds for Park purposes in installments spread over four years. A writ of *mandamus* will accordingly have to be applied for through the Courts, when the grounds of the Mayor's refusal will become known. At present he declares the act unconstitutional.

The complete list of losses sustained by the fire originating in HUGO HERR's planing mill, at Greenpoint, on Wednesday evening, is now stated as follows: Mr. HERR's loss amounts to $7,000; insured for $4,000 in certain companies known only to his agent. SHIP & WEYGANT, sash and blind makers, state their loss at $12,000, insured in the Republic of Chicago, the Home of New-Haven, and other companies. EDMUND WESTWOOD, table manufacturer, lost $1,800 on stock and machinery—not insured; and $2,000 on building, insured in Phenix for $1,000. JOHN MORRISSEY, owner of a two-story frame dwelling, lost $2,000—insured for $1,500. WM. IRVIN, on a frame dwelling, $1,800—insured. H. S. GREEN, on a frame dwelling, $800—insured in Kings County. The fire originated in the engine-room; immediate cause unknown.

The chapel of the First Reformed Church of Williamsburg was dedicated last night. Addresses were delivered by the pastor, Rev. E. S. PORTER, and by Revs. A. H. PARTRIDGE, R. D. WELLS and C. S. POMEROY.

The deed of transfer has been signed between the Federal Government and the City authorities vesting in the latter the land necessary for the construction of the Kent-avenue basin and the road and wharf alongside, from Hewes-street to Washington-avenue.

The National Pedestrian Congress will bring together all the prominent athletes, runners, walkers, jumpers and velocipede-riders at the Capitoline Grounds on Tuesday, the 24th inst.

DANIEL W. ROBINSON was tried yesterday at the Court of Sessions, and found guilty of an attempt to steal a horse valued at $1,200, from MUNDY's stable in York-street, near Main. Sentence was deferred to allow the accused to make an explanatory statement.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

PETER KAISER, of Yonkers, on Wednesday obtained a warrant for the arrest of HENRY FLECK on a charge of having committed perjury in relation to some business transactions between them. The following day FLECK preferred a similar charge against KAISER. Both were arrested yesterday, and on an examination of the parties before Justice BAND, FLECK was discharged and KAISER was held for a further hearing without bail.

Right Rev. Bishop POTTER administered the rite of confirmation to fourteen candidates at St. Peter's Church, Portchester, of which Rev. Dr. HOLLINGSWORTH is rector, on Wednesday evening last. The church was crowded to its utmost capacity during the impressive ceremonies.

Gov. HOFFMAN has signed a bill authorizing the laying out and opening of a new avenue between Rye Station and a new depot now being erected in the town of Harrison, on the line of the New-Haven Railroad.

LONG ISLAND.

Eastern Star Lodge, No. 974, I. O. of G. T. is the name of a new lodge recently organized at Southold. The following are the officers: P. H. Canton, P. W. C. T.; J. H. Cochrane, W. C. T.; Mrs. B. T. Payne, W. V. T.; A. M. Young, W. S.; B. T. Payne, L. D.; Susan Carter, W. R. H. S.; Preston Goldsmith, W. H. L. S.; W. Vail, W. M.; Mrs. S. A. Prince, W. D. M.; Miss Harriet Terry, W. A. S.; Emma Canton, W. I. G.; Ambrose Goldsmith, W. O. S.

Since Monday a fire has been raging on Long Island, between Lakeland and Smithtown. An area of eight to ten miles in length and five or six miles across, has been burned over. Owing to the prevailing light winds but little damage has been done. A large force of farmers were out yesterday trying to subdue the conflagration. No buildings have been burnt up to the present time, and most of the timber destroyed is of recent growth.

GEORGE WILKINS, a ship-carpenter at work on the Hunter's Point Ferry slip, Mac-[illegible] of Marsh Lodge, Williamsburg, fell into the river yesterday, and came near being drowned. By the aid of the deck hands on the ferry-boat he was rescued, but not until he was nearly exhausted.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury last night in the case of the drowned man CONDREN was "that the deceased came to his death by drowning at the hands of some person or persons unknown."

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey Historical Society held its Spring quarterly meeting at the rooms of the Society, in Newark, yesterday. The Corresponding Secretary, Mr. WM. A. WHITEHEAD, read letters from Gov. RANDOLPH, Gen. J. W. DEPEYSTER and others accepting election to membership. Mr. PETER S. DURYEE, of Newark, presented, on behalf of Mr. FREDERICK KING, of Newark, a valuable and interesting literary relic, entitled "A New Historical and Geographical Grammar," by Mr. SALMON, published in London in 1769. Gen. JAMES GRANT WILSON, of New-York, read an interesting essay on the life of Chief-Justice ANDREW KIRKPATRICK, who was born Feb. 11, 1756, and died Jan. 7, 1831.

Yesterday morning the Police of the Third Precinct of Jersey City unearthed a gang of depraved young truants, who had taken up their abode in a superannuated Erie Railway car, and furnished it with an old stove and some culinary utensils. It appears they subsisted there during the Winter by pursuing a system of petty thieving on the neighbors. Their names are John Tycon, aged 17; James Dolan, 20; John Scanlon, 18; James Walsh, 19; and John German, 13. They belong to old Jersey City, and were committed to the County Jail as vagrants by Justice LOGAN. The Police ascertained their whereabouts from the mother of one of the young marauders, who related that her son had not been to her house for months unless at intervals during the day.

The house of Mr. GEORGE ABBOTT, at Somerville, N. J., was entered by burglars Wednesday night, and a large amount of property was stolen. They administered chloroform to the family. When the latter awoke yesterday morning, they found the house literally sacked, the silver, money, clothing and everything of value having been stolen. No clue to the thieves is possessed by the authorities, but a search is being made for them. A young mulatto woman named MARY HAGAR was outraged in the woods near MAYOR's farm by a man who is suspected as having been concerned in the robbery.

A wealthy gentleman of Vincentown recently bought a fine horse for his daughter, which she frequently rode out, and for which she had a deep "affection." The father after a time, beginning to suspect that his daughter was growing "wild," sold the horse to a neighbor. The young lady was indignant, and seeing the horse out at pasture one day, called him to her and cut his throat. She escaped arrest by payment of damages.

The annual Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion connection is now in session in the Academy-street Church, Newark, Bishop TALBOT presiding. Yesterday was spent almost entirely in the examination of members, Bishop TALBOT having opened the proceedings with an address in which he referred to the prosperous condition of the Church and to the death during the year of one of the members.

Dr. COBEL, the abortionist, whose malpractice, it is alleged, in the case of CATHARINE SHIELDS, of Jersey City, was the cause of her death, has escaped indictment in the Hudson County Court, his labor having been performed in New-York. PATRICK WATSON, the alleged seducer, has not yet come to trial.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The Secretary of the Navy, in response to the House resolution, says the number of vessels of each class now in commission is as follows: First rate, 3; second rate, 9; third rate, 25; fourth rate, 16; receiving-ships, tugs, &c., and for quarters, 26. The number of vessels of each rate not in commission is as follows: First rate, 3; second rate, 27; third rate, 18; fourth rate, 67. Whole number of non-commissioned petty officers and seamen, as compiled from the latest returns, is 8,574. It is estimated that the current duties of the naval service, afloat and on shore, including all the various duties imposed by law or required for the proper administration of the service, and making allowance for the sick list and furloughs and the requirements of regular reliefs rendered necessary by the nature of the naval service, can be carried on properly and effectively after the several grades of officers on the active list are reduced and fixed at the following numbers, viz.: Lieutenant-Commanders, 80; Lieutenants, 180; Masters, 100; Ensigns, 100; Surgeons, 65; Passed Assistant Surgeons, 40; Assistant Surgeons, 40; Paymasters, 40; Passed Assistant Paymasters, 25; Assistant Paymasters, 25; Chief Engineers, 60; First Assistant Engineers, 80; Second Assistant Engineers, 70. The scale makes an increase in the number of Lieutenants corresponding to the decrease in the numbers of Lieutenant-Commanders and a small increase in the number of Chief and Second Assistant Engineers. But it reduces the whole number of officers allowed by law 300, and makes a decrease in the item of pay of $[illegible].

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19.—The market for American Securities opened quiet and closed heavy, and the Stocks opened quiet and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown by the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.	5 P. M.
Consols for money	94⅞	[illegible]	94⅞
Consols for account	94⅞@94¾	[illegible]	94⅞@94¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	90¼	[illegible]	90¼
United States 5-20s of '65 old	89⅞	[illegible]	89⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	89⅞	[illegible]	89⅞
United States 10-40s	88	[illegible]	88
Illinois Central R. R. Shares	112	[illegible]	112
Erie Railroad Shares	19¼	19¼	19¼
At. & Gt. W'n R. R. Shares	29½	[illegible]	29½

The official report of the Bank of England, made public to-day, shows that the amount of specie in vaults has increased £[illegible] sterling since the last report.

PARIS, May 19.—The Bourse opened and closed quiet. Rentes opened at 75f. 10c. and closed at 75f. 5c. The amount of bullion in hand at the Bank of France to-day is 12,000,000 francs greater than on last Thursday.

LIVERPOOL, May 19—5 P. M.—COTTON opened firmer and closed quiet; Middling Uplands opened at 11d.@11¼d., and closed 10¾d.@11d.; Middling Orleans opened at 11½d., and closed at 11¼d. The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d. for No. 2 Red Western; 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d. for Red Winter. PROVISIONS—Pork quiet. Naval STORES quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, May 19—5 P. M.—Refined PETROLEUM heavy. LINSEED-CAKES quiet. TALLOW dull. Calcutta LINSEED opened dull at 61s., and closed at 61s. 6d. HOPS dull.

HAVRE, May 19.—COTTON opened flat both on spot and afloat, and closed quiet; Tres Ordinaire on the spot, 129f. ⅌ cwt.; Low Middling afloat, 126f. ⅌ cwt.

BREMEN, May 19.—PETROLEUM opened active at 6 thalers 21 groschen, and closed quiet.

HAMBURG, May 19.—PETROLEUM opened quiet and closed heavy.

ANTWERP, May 19.—PETROLEUM opened and closed quiet at 52½f.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, May 19.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet at $4 12½@$5 for Spring Extras. WHEAT active, excited and higher; No. 2, 98c.; in the afternoon the market was fairly active at 98c. cash, and 97c.@97¼c., seller June. CORN firm and higher at 85¼c.@86c. for No. 2; in the afternoon the market was quiet at 85¼c.@86c. OATS quiet but stronger at 49½c.@50c. RYE quiet and 80¼c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. HIGHWINES easier at $1 04@$1 05. PROVISIONS dull and easier. Mess PORK, $29. LARD, 16c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 11½c.@12c. CATTLE steady and fairly active at $6@8 for common to extra prime Beeves. Live HOGS steady at $8 50@$9 12½ for common to extra prime. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 96,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley, 16,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—10,000 bbls. Flour, 68,000 bushels Wheat, 94,000 bushels Corn, 32,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs. FREIGHTS dull.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—FLOUR steady and in moderate demand; Family, $5 10@$5 25. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. OATS unchanged, but in fair demand. CORN in good demand at 95c.@98c., on the spot, and 93c., to arrive. RYE firm at 98c.@99c. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer and higher; Middling, 21½c. TOBACCO in good demand; sales, 250 hhds. at $6 25@$21. WHISKY dull at $1 03; there are more sellers than buyers. Mess PORK dull at $30; no sales. LARD dull and offered at 16¼c.; there was no demand. Bulk MEATS in good demand at 13c. for Shoulders, 15c. for Rib Sides, and 15¼c.@16c. for Clear Sides. BACON in good demand at 13¼c. for Shoulders, and 16¾c.@17¼c. for Clear-rib and Clear Sides; holders generally ask 17¼c. for the latter. Sugar-cured HAMS firm at 19½c.@20c. EXCHANGE steady at par, buying.

OSWEGO, May 19.—FLOUR unchanged; sales, 2,500 bbls. at $5 75 for No. 1 Spring; $6 50 for Amber Winter; $7 25 for White, and $7 75@$8 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and lower; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 18; No. 2 Milwaukee Club, $1 15. CORN dull; sales, 1,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 12. OATS held at 65c. for Canada. RYE firm but quiet. CORN-MEAL $2 10 for bolted and $2 20 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. MILL-FEED in good demand; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $23; Middlings, $26@$28 ⅌ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 5½c.; Rye, 5c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 75@$3 to the Hudson. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 65c.; to New-York, 60c.; to Albany, 45c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $5 50; to New-York, $4 50; to Albany, $4 75 ⅌ ton. Lake IMPORTS—13,000 bushels Wheat, 1,600 bushels Rye, 1,800,000 feet of Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,500 bushels Wheat, 742,000 feet of Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—TOBACCO unchanged. COTTON firm at 20c. FLOUR steady at $4 25@$4 75 for Fall Superfine; $4 60@$5 for Extra; $5 25@$5 75 for Treble Extra. WHEAT—Spring better at 95c. for No. 1, unrepresented; Fall dull, except choice grades; No. 2 Red, $1 05@$1 08; No. 1 Red, $1 10@$1 12; Choice to strictly Choice, $1 25. CORN—Best grades firm; others neglected; Mixed, 90c.@93c.; Yellow, 95c.@$1 05; White, $1 10@$1 15. OATS declining; sales at 60c.@62c. RYE dull at 78c.@79c. WHISKY steady at $1 02. PORK firm at $30@$30 25. Dry-salted MEATS—Nothing done. BACON steady at 13¾c. for Shoulders; 16½c.@17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17½c. for Clear Sides. LARD unchanged. CATTLE active at $5@$7 62½. Live HOGS steady at $8@$9 25. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,600 bbls.; Wheat, 18,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 21,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, May 19.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bbls.; Wheat, 32,000 bushels; Oats, 1,320 bushels; Barley, [illegible] bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR dull and about 12½c. off. There was a fair demand for City Ground Spring for local trade. WHEAT easier and dull; the only sales reported were 2,500 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 18, and 3,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring at $1 05. CORN quiet and easier; sales, 10,000 bushels Western Yellow at $1, and 5 parcels of Western Mixed at 93c.@95c. as to quality. OATS, RYE and BARLEY dull and nominally unchanged. There were no sales. PORK firm and held at $30 for heavy mess. LARD firmer at 17c. HIGHWINES easier and nominal at $1 04.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—COTTON unchanged. CLOVER-SEED nominal at $8@$9 25. FLAXSEED wanted at $2 25. FLOUR quiet; Extra Family, $5 25@$6 for low grade and Fancy Spring Wheat; $5 75@$6 for Pennsylvania; $5 75@$6 75 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT very quiet and unchanged. RYE steady at $1 08@$1 12. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 10@$1 11. OATS steady; Western, 62c.@63c.; State, 66c.@67c. PETROLEUM quiet; Crude, 15½c.; Refined, 27c. GROCERIES unchanged. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY dull at $1 03@$1 05 for iron-bound.

LOUISVILLE, May 19.—COTTON firm; Middling, 21¼c. FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unchanged. CORN, $1 05. OATS, 57c. RYE, 95. PROVISIONS firm. PORK, $30. BACON—13¼c. for Shoulders; 17¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18c. for Clear Sides. Bulk MEATS—12¼c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 16¼c. for Clear Sides. LARD, 17c. WHISKY, $1 02@$1 03. TOBACCO—Sales, 224 hhds. at $7@$20 for Frosted to Lugs.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—COTTON dull, with more sellers than buyers; Middling, 22½c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 32 bales; exports, to the Continent, 35 bales; stock, 2,000 bales. FLOUR dull and weak. WHEAT very dull and lower; Pennsylvania, $1 20@$1 30; Western, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull and lower; White, $1 20; Yellow, $1 13. OATS firm at 68c. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. WHISKY quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, May 19.—FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1; No. 2, 95c. OATS unchanged. CORN declining; Rejected, 81c. RYE unchanged. FREIGHTS steady at 4¼c. to Buffalo; 8¼c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—5,000 bbls. Flour; 74,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bbls. Flour; 233,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 19.—COTTON active at 20½c.; receipts, 500 bales; exports, 224 bales. FLOUR steady and quiet at $5 75. CORN—Mixed dull at $1 12½@$1 15. WHEAT, $1 15@$1 18. OATS dull at 65c. LARD, 17c.@18½c. PORK, $30 50@$31 for Mess. BACON—Shoulders, 14c.; Sides, 18¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 19.—COTTON firm and in fair demand; Middling, 22⅛c.; sales, 3,700 bales; net receipts, 667 bales; coastwise, 42 bales; total, 709 bales; exports, to Liverpool, 3,360 bales; to Havre, 2,352 bales; stock, 121,224 bales.

DETROIT, May 19.—FLOUR firm; Choice, $5 50@$5 75. WHEAT easier at $1 09 for No. 1. CORN—No. 1, 97c.@98c. OATS declined 2c.@3c.; State and Canada, 58c.; Western, 57c.

BOSTON, May 19.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 22¼c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 23 bales; coastwise, 559 bales; total, 582 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

GALVESTON, May 19.—COTTON very firm; holders are asking higher rates; good Ordinary, 19c.; receipts, 251 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,464 bales; stock, 25,544 bales.

MOBILE, May 19.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 800 bales; receipts, 227 bales; exports, to New-Orleans, 200 bales; stock, 42,737 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 21¾c.; sales, 300 bales; receipts, 411 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,421 bales; stock, 6,185 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 19.—COTTON in good demand; Middling, 21¼c.; sales, 400 bales; receipts, 436 bales; exports, coastwise, 212 bales; stock, 37,424 bales.

NORFOLK, May 19.—COTTON unchanged; Low Middling, 21c.; sales, 50 bales; receipts, 182 bales; exports, coastwise, 183 bales; stock, 2,162 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 19.—COTTON quiet and firm at 21c.@21¼c. for Middling; sales, 250 bales; receipts, 120 bales.

[Advertisement.]

A SEASONABLE SUGGESTION.—It is a good time for those attending the anniversaries to visit KNOX's and select their hats. It should be known that he stands ready to furnish all varieties, from his latest Spring style, natty and elegant, to the broadest "broad brim," the latter particularly adapted to those of the clerical persuasion. KNOX's, we state for the benefit of strangers, is at No. 212 Broadway.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, May 19—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	W.	Clear	52
Halifax	W.	Clear	58
Portland	S.	Clear	50
Boston	S. W.	Clear	61
New-York	S. W.	Clear	65
Philadelphia	S. W.	Clear	69
Wilmington, Del.	S. W.	Clear	65
Washington	S. W.	Cloudy	69
Richmond	S.	Cloudy	73
Charleston	N. E.	Cloudy	74
Savannah	E.	Clear	79
Augusta, Ga.	E.	Cloudy	76
Oswego	S.	Clear	58
Buffalo	W.	Clear	72
Pittsburg	S. E.	Clear	68
Chicago	S. W.	Raining	62
Louisville	S. W.	Clear	66
Mobile	N.	Clear	80
New-Orleans	—	Clear	75
Key West	E.	Clear	82
Havana	—	Clear	78

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Donau	May 21	New-York	Bremen
City of London	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Marathon	May 21	New-York	Liverpool
Bellona	May 21	New-York	London

FOR ASPINWALL.

Henry Chauncey	May 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Foreign Mails Close at Post-Office.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Donau*, at 12 M. Supplementary Mail for paid letters only, on pier foot of Second-street, Hoboken, until 1¼ P. M.

For Aspinwall, Panama, South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10½ A. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

	A. M.	P. M.
North, Poughkeepsie Way	6 A. M.	3 P. M.
North, through to H. R. R. R.		
and New-York Central	6 A. M.	4:30, 8 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	6 A. M.	
East, through, via Connecticut	[illegible]	
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M.	2:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	[illegible]	
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, &c.	[illegible]	
South, through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.	1:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver		
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	6 A. M.	5:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 19.—*In steam-ship Lafayette, for Liverpool*—Mr. Leroy, Mr. Ch. Goodi, Mr. Mrs. and Miss Goodrich, M. Dorr, Mr. Constant Mayer, Mr. and Miss Bostwick, Miss Hubert, Mr. Gusta, Mr. Oppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Heller, Mr. Heineman and son, Mr. E. Garnache, Mrs. A. Wright, child and maid-servant, Mr. Muller, Mr. Kenrion, Mr. Vada, Mr. Campos, Mr. and Mrs. Condor and child, Mr. Schoppers, Mr. Clearee, Mr. F. Nicoud, Mr. De Chastillon, Mr. E. Kappenheim, Mr. Ruben, Mr. and Mrs. Dubois, Mr. and Mrs. Fevre, Mr. G. and M. E. Charpentier, Mr. Soremin, De Gueire, Mrs. Lepeida, Mlle. R. Monday, Mr. H. De Bonge, Sinoncy Thomas, L. F. Barnum, G. Tomasetto, A. Leoni, A. Campora, E. Grimaldi, Carl Restaucordrer, Robert Fabery, Mr. Aclliere, A. Buse, Mr. and Mrs. Coin and family, Mr. Schnider, Messrs. Olivier and Ribet, Mr. Loue, Mr. Florenville, Mr. Payot, Miss M. Blanchine, Antoine Caisson, E. Hubscher, Mr. Molina, Mr. Molle, Mr. Feuillet, Mr. Hoffman, A. Dubreuil, H. Chenon, H. Rigoulot, Mr. Charron, Mr. Soulier, L. and A. Hoerebaur, Caspar Huber, Rudolf Rettig, G. Siegrist, E. Rigoll, Mrs. Bauer, Miss Carnot, Mrs. Guerre, Messrs. N. and A. Schild, Miss C. Weisser, Miss S. Muller, Mrs. C. Chenière, Revel Claude, Mr. Scher, Mr. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. Morison, Mr. Fridenthal, Mr. Govelle, Mr. and Miss Aurience, F. Faubert, Mr. Clavel, Miss Corbin, Mr. Marquet, Mr. Muller, Mr. Chamard.

MAY 19.—*In steam-ship Tarifa, for Liverpool*—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ashhurst and 2 servants, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashhurst and 3 children, Miss E. K. Ashhurst, Miss F. Ashhurst, Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons and servant, N. Lettsell, J. B. Whittaker, Mrs. Haley, Mrs. Sterns, Miss A. Thurston, Mrs. E. Rose, Miss Rose, Master F. Rose, A. Townsend, James Stewart, Mrs. J. Phillips, J. C. Bailey, J. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. W. Plumb and infant, Mrs. F. Dominick, Master Geo. Dominick, Miss Ida Dominick, Miss E. Ball, Miss Barbour, Mrs. Journard and infant, Miss R. Jackson, Mrs. Bence and daughter, N. Turner, C. Grundy, Thos. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. French, Mrs. G. A. Allen, Wm. Jaffray.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 19.—*In steam-ship Bremen, from Bremen*—W. Schotten and family, Otto Boll, Chas. Commons, L. Christ, Joh. Lauterbach, Jno. E. Kramer and wife, Sophie Muller, Franz Nedwed, Anna Turba, Joh. Dundr and family, Alwine Casper, W. D. Dirving, Julius Stewelling, Elise Gassmann, Capt. Loeng, Carl Mehl, E. Eichy, Louisa Ziehl and child.

In steam-ship Missouri, from Havana—John M. Storey, Man. Fasgowina, Andus Gutierrez, N. Valdes, J. H. Reed, John E. Sabine, E. E. De Cernary, Mrs. L. Delgado, Esteban Missony, Mrs. Emelia Brod, John E. Wilson and wife, J. M. Carroll, A. N. Bertencourt, Cristobal Candra, Miss Eliza Hasken, Miss Maria Egan.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce*, *Times*, *Tribune*, *World*, *Sun*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Commercial Advertiser*, *Daily Bulletin* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 39 | Sun sets.... 7 15 | Moon rises.. 12 59

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 11 36 | Gov. Island.. 12 21 | Hell Gate.. 2 04

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, May 19.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Suffolk, (Br.,) Barrett, London April 21, with telegraphic cables, &c., to International Ocean Telegraph Co. Is bound to Jamaica. Put into this port for a supply of coal.

Steam-ship Bremen, (N. G.,) Leist, Bremen May 5, at 2:15 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Bellona, (Br.,) Gleadell, London April 29, via Havre May 3, with mdse. and 160 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall.

Steam-ship Allemannia, (N. G.,) Barends, Hamburg May 4, via Havre 7th, with mdse. and 798 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Lafayette, (Fr.,) Roussan, Havre May 5, and Brest 7th, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Missouri, Edwards, Havana May 14, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co. May 17, at 5:30 P. M., 12 miles S. E. from Hatteras, spoke bark Kanawha, bound S.

Ship Naturalist, (of Liverpool,) Gregory, Calcutta Feb. 1, and Sand Heads 6th, with mdse. to Willis Richards. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 1, and crossed the equator 20th, lon. 32 21.

Bark Saxon, (Br.,) Hastings, Licata 45 ds., with sulphur to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Passed Gibraltar April 11; had light southerly winds to lat. 42, thence strong N.W. gales and calms; May 13, lat. 42 26, lon. 65, passed ship ——— Howard.

Bark Wm. Dewey, (N. G.,) Peterson, Angra [illegible] with hides to John Carroll & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Anjier Feb. 7, Cape Good Hope March 28, and crossed the Equator April 15, lon. 32; was 21 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had calms and light winds all the passage.

Brig Rising Sun, McCarty, Ponce, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Curacoa, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Lockhart, Curacoa 16 ds., with hides, wood, &c., and 2 passengers to Jos. Foulke's Sons. Had light baffling winds all the passage.

Brig L. & W. Armstrong, of New-Haven, Wright, Manila, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. & W. Armstrong.

Brig Caroline, (of Boston,) Davis, Palermo 46 ds., with fruit to W. F. & Geo. Draper, &c.—vessel to [illegible].

Brig Eclipse, Jacobson, of and from St. Kitts 12 ds., with molasses to Jones & Lough. Was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras. Left no American vessels.

Brig Crocus, Fling, Elizabethport, for Gardiner.

Schr. Ella Hodgdon, (of Bangor,) Hodgdon, Calbarien 11 ds., with sugar to Dunford, Knowlton & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Golden Ray, Davis, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Staples, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Danl. Webster, Packer, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Francis Coffin, Reynolds, Elizabethport, for Weymouth.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Narragansett.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ed. Ewing, Ireland, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Edward Wooten, Young, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Nathaniel Clifford, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. W. H. Mailler, Bearse, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. Richard Borden, Borden, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Thos. Cahill, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Cramer, New-Haven, for Alexandria.

Schr. Agnes Repplier, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Calumet, Dennis, New-Bedford.

Schr. Alice Scranton, Stewart, Guilford.

Schr. S. L. Stevens, Chase, Rockport, Me.

Schr. Minquas, Henry, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Roscoe, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Lake, Simpson, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Olive Avery, Cole, Rondout, for Rockland.

Schr. Python, Hall, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Martha P. King, Rockwell, Hartford.

Schr. Jachin, Shute, Belfast, for Rondout.

Schr. C. H. Deimster, White, Bridgeport.

Schr. Martha, Smith, Bangor, for Newark.

Schr. Mary Merchen, Brightman, Fall River.

Schr. Helen, Suris, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Schr. Union, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Hydrangea, Pettis, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Entire, Kinnier, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford.

Schr. Clara Post, Ferris, Portchester.

Schr. Ella, Adams, Bridgeport.

Schr. Jos. Allen, Kelso, Hempstead Harbor.

WIND—At sunset, moderate, S., hazy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; Tarifa, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Havana, via Nassau; Fah Kee, for Bermuda; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c.; ship Tirmountain, for Liverpool; schr. Julia Baker, for Harbor Island.

Below.

Ship Cynosure, Costello, of and from Liverpool April 8, with mdse. to Tapscott Bros. (By pilot-boat J. D. Jones, No. 15.)

Ship E. C. Scranton, Williams, Liverpool April 10.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 19.—Arr. steamers Nereus, from New-York; William Lawrence, from Baltimore; brig Sportsman, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. Br. brig C. T. Tompkins, from New-York for St. John's, N. F., in distress, having been in contact with the Pollock Rip Light-ship during the night of the 18th inst., and had her fore-rigging carried away, and was cut down to the water's edge on the port side.

Sld. steam-ship Samaria, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 19.—Arr. brig J. L. Frye, St. Thomas; schrs. Altoona, New-York; Surprise, Baltimore; Ida Richardson, Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 19.—Passed in for Baltimore—Brig Halle, from Demerara; schr. Valesia, from Cardenas.

Passed out—Brig Olivena, for Savannah.

The schr. Garra is ordered to London.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 17, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Louisa and Charges, Rondout, for Salem; Henry Clay and William Hall, do., for Boston; Delaware, Kingston, N. Y., for do.; Carrie Hoyer, Alexandria, for do.; Hesperus, Hoboken, for do.; Eloutes, Elizabethport, for do.; Riverdale, New-York, for Gloucester; W. H. Thorndike, do., for Bangor; Warren B. Hopkins, do., for Provincetown; Hattie Coombs, do., for Maiden; Golden Eagle, Philadelphia, for ——; Michael Rich, Bangor, for Nantucket; Julia & Martha, Hoboken for Portland; Royal Oak, do., for Salem; Globe Pelican, and J. McCloskey, Elizabethport, for do.; Elizabeth Gould, do., for Boston; Elizabeth, Rondout, for do.; Charles P. Stickney, Philadelphia, for do.; Lizzie, do., for Hingham; A. Hammond, do., for Wellfleet; Maggie J. Chadwick, do., for Marblehead; H. C. Hand, do., for Rockport, Mass., Philadelphia, Bangor, for discharge.

Arr. and sld. schr. Joseph May, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Returned—Schr. Robt. J. Leonard, (Br.)

Also arr. brig C. T. Tompkins, (Br.,) New-York for St. John's, N. F.

Spoken, &c.

Graham's Polite—Ship, from New-Orleans for Cronstadt, April 25, lat. 39 15, lon. 75 40.

Eugenia—Brig, (of Bangor,) from Turk's Island for Holmes' Hole, May 16, lat. 34 50, lon. 72 10.

Rachael—Bark, from China for New-York, 119 days out, May 15, lat. 36 58, lon. 72 10.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacoa, May 3, bark Wilhelmine Agathe, to sail 6th for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, May 19.—The steam-ship Malta, of the Cunard line, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived here at 7 o'clock last evening.

THE MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,

NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Invite attention of dealers in Silver and Plated Goods to their elegant and unequaled variety of fine NICKEL SILVER and WHITE METAL ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE of every description, including their

PORCELAIN-LINED ICE PITCHERS,

in new and beautiful designs, which are universally commended by the trade.

Sales-room,

NO. 199 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

and at the manufactory,

WEST MERIDEN, CONN.

SILVER-PLATED ICE PITCHERS,

WITH

PORCELAIN LININGS,

LIGHTER, CLEANER, AND BETTER THAN ANY OTHERS MADE.

TIFFANY & CO.,

NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY.

7 Per Cent. Gold Interest

(FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX)

FIRST MORTGAGE

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

West Wisconsin R. R. Co.

FIFTEEN YEARS TO RUN FROM JANUARY, 1870, AND CONVERTIBLE INTO STOCK AT PAR.

LAND GRANT OF OVER 1,000,000 ACRES FROM GOVERNMENT,

upon which, together with the Road and all its property, these bonds are a First Mortgage. EXEMPTED FROM TAXES UPON ITS LANDS FOR 15 YEARS.

70 MILES FINISHED AND RUNNING,

from which income is derived, with rapidly-increasing business.

An air-line from St. Paul's to Milwaukee and Chicago. [illegible] The Road is divided into four sections, and [illegible] Bonds are issued upon completion of each section. As these are sold, the proceeds are held by the Trustees as a Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the bonded debt. Therefore, we confidently assert, are the safest and cheapest security offered in the market. The price at present is 90 flat, but will probably be raised in a few days to 95 and accrued interest. The coupons are payable January and July, making the first year, with accrued interest and gold at 115, a [illegible] per cent. investment, and about 9 per cent. thereafter. Pamphlets, with full particulars, and map can be obtained at the office of

WHITE, MORRIS & CO.

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY, NO. 29 WALL-ST.

100,000.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND A DAY.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND COPIES OF

THE SUN

ARE NOW REGULARLY SOLD DAILY.

The daily circulation of THE SUN during the last week, which ended on Saturday, May 14, was as follows:

Monday	101,400	Thursday	104,400
Tuesday	101,000	Friday	103,[illegible]
Wednesday	103,100	Saturday	103,[illegible]

AGGREGATE DAILY CIRCULATION LAST WEEK,

620,100.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION DURING THE WEEK,

103,350.

DAILY AVERAGE DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK, ENDING MAY 7, 101,967.

ALL THE NEWS FOR TWO CENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS IN

FURNITURE.

KINGMAN & MURPHY,

NO. 30 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK,

ONE BLOCK WEST OF BROADWAY, SECOND STORE FROM CORNER.

C. BENKERT & SON

Have opened a large and elegant assortment of their FIRST QUALITY BOOTS AND SHOES, FOR GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, AT

No. 705 Broadway,

Where all the leading styles in fine work will be made to measure and kept in stock.

Abraham Bininger.

Of the late Firm of A. Bininger & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WINES, LIQUORS, &c., &c.

NO. 39 BROAD-ST.,

NEW-YORK.

$8500.00 RENT NO MORE.

RUSHTON'S DRUG-STORE HAS REMOVED FROM ASTOR HOUSE (AFTER 38 YEARS) TO

NO. 11 BARCLAY-ST.

Prices reduced 15-40 per cent. below Broadway rates.

PRICES REDUCED.

BEEBES RANGES

The BEST COOKING APPARATUS in use, made, put up and warranted, by

JAMES & KIRTLAND,

Nos. 8, 10 and 12 Reade-st., between Centre-st. and Broadway.

THOS. R. AGNEW,

GREENWICH, CORNER MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, SPICES,

and everything in the line of

FIRST-CLASS GROCERIES.

"His Coffees and Teas are of the best. Also, best Sugars, Spices and Hams."—Tribune, Dec. 12, 1869.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.